October 6, 1757. NUMB. 1502.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

RATISBON, *May* 20.

BARON Plotho, the Prussian Minister, has presented to the Dyet the following Declaration, in answer to that which was lately delivered to it, on the Part of France, by the Baron de Mackau.

"The King of France caused a Declaration, dated March 14, to be delivered on the 30th of that Month to the Dictature, relative to the Performance of the Guaranty of the Peace of Westphalia, which alledges for the Motive of this Performance the present War, the Protection due to the three Religions established in Germany, and the Support and Preservation of the System of the Empire in general.

"This Resolution may appear, at first Sight, very laudable; but it is known to all Europe, that the King [of Prussia] far from violating the Constitution of the Empire, either in Matters of Religion, or in any other, employs all his Power and Influence for its Support; and that the Court of Vienna, as hath been proved by the utmost Evidence, and the most authentic Documents, hath formed the most pernicious Designs against the King, and against his Dominions; and that in particular they have plotted to take from him, by Intrigue, and the Assistance of their Allies, the Dutchy of Silesia, which was ceded to the King by the most solemn Treaties, and guarantied to him by the most respectable Powers in Europe, and even by the whole Empire. It hath moreover been proved, that the Court of Dresden brought on the Carpet the Treaty of Partition, concluded on the 9th of May, 1745, relative to some of the ancient Estates of the King, and in particular the Dutchy of Magdebourg; and that from an immoderate Desire to aggrandize itself, this Court strove to get this Treaty carried into Execution by the Assistance of its powerful Allies.

"But though the King was forced to take up Arms to prevent the Danger which was on the Point of breaking out, and to defend his Dominions, his Majesty, nevertheless, gave the strongest Assurances, 'That he wanted to 'make no Acquisitions; that the End of all his Measures 'was his own Safety, and the averting of the Danger with 'which he was threatened; and that as soon as he obtain'ed sufficient Security against this Danger, he would lay 'down those Arms which he took up purely in his own 'Defence.' This Declaration was even made to the Court of Saxony in particular, and publickly carried by his Majesty's Minister at the Dyet to the Protocol of the Electors and Princes on the 10th of January last. It has been again repeated here by his Majesty's express Command; and it has been formally intimated, 'That his Majesty 'had no Design to make any Acquisition in Saxony, or in 'the Estates which are incorporated in that Electorate; 'and that as soon as sufficient Security should be given 'him for his ancient and new Territories, he would im'mediately relinquish Saxony and all the Estates belonging 'to it.'

"The King, therefore, hath done nothing against the Peace of Westphalia in seeking to keep Possession of those Countries which by that Peace were ceded to the House of Brandenbourg by Way of Indemnification, and even for valuable Considerations. The Performance of the Guaranty in Question, ought rather to be made in Favour of his Majesty: It would be to fulfil it very badly to consider the defensive Measures which his Majesty hath been obliged to take in the Light in which his Enemies endeavour to represent them; since his Majesty was bound by the Law of Nature, that primary Law of all Nations, as well as by the Constitutions of the Empire, to defend himself, his Subjects, and his Dominions. It is, on the contrary, very evident, that the Conduct of the Courts of Vienna and Dresden is very repugnant to these Principles: And that in the Treaty of Partition, and the Schemes they laid for executing it, they acted directly contrary to the Peace of Westphalia, and particularly Art. XVII. § 4. and incurred the Penalty enacted against the Transgressors of the *Pax profana*. The King, therefore, had a better Title than the Courts of Vienna and Dresden, or any other whatsoever, to reclaim the Guaranty of France: But as this Power hath publickly declared to the whole Empire, that it intends to act as the Guarantee of the Peace of Westphalia, his Majesty expects from its Equity and Penetration, that this Guaranty will be made in Favour of the House of Brandenburgh, that this House may be maintained in the Possession of the Estates which were secured to us by that Peace, and of all the rest which a Design hath been laid to take from him. His Majesty also flatters himself that the Court of France, remembering the 22d Article of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in which Silesia, and the County of Glatz are solemnly guarantied to the King, will assist him against those who have leagued together to take them from him.

"With Regard to the Affairs of Religion in Germany, the whole Empire knows that the Catholic States can scarce alledge one Grievance against the Protestants; consequently the latter are best intitled to expect some Guaranty against the Oppression and Violence of the former. Notwithstanding the many Remonstrances made by the Protestants, they have never obtained any Redress of their numberless Grievances, of which one of the most considerable is the Oppression which the Protestants suffer in the hereditary Dominions of the House of Austria, contrary to the Tenor of the *Pax Religionis*, and the Peace of Westphalia. The Number of their Grievances increases daily: The Protestant States have therefore Ground to flatter themselves, that the Court of France, being bound by the Peace of Westphalia to protect without Distinction all the three Religions, will give serious Attention to their Complaints, and to the Means of redressing their Wrongs.

"As to the *Liberty* and *Prerogatives* of the States of the Empire, Experience demonstrates, that since the Peace of Westphalia, they have been exposed to the same Danger which occasioned the War that was terminated by that Peace. It is not necessary to call to mind, what the House of Austria did at that Time to oppress the Empire, and the Protestants in particular; or how they acted in the Wars which were afterwards kindled against those Rights which the States of the Empire acquired by the Peace of Westphalia, and which cost them so much Blood and Treasure; how they acted lately in the Troubles which followed upon the Death of Charles VI. both against the new-elected Head of the Empire, and against those States which adhered to him, agreeable to the Obligations they were laid under by the Constitutions of the Empire. It would be useless to call to mind how this House wanted, at that Time, to infringe the Rights and Prerogatives of Germany, and overturn the System of the Empire; and in what Manner the King laboured with his whole Force to support and preserve it. These Facts are known to the whole World, and the Court of France in particular must remember them.

"But as the Court of Vienna unhappily never relinquish their bad Designs, but continue, on the contrary, upon every Occasion, to strike at the Rights and Liberties of the States of the Empire, and all that depends thereon, contrary to the Express Tenor of Art. VIII. Sect. 2. of the Peace of Westphalia; to take away their Right of War and Peace; and that of Neutrality, which is the Consequence thereof, and to leave them only the Shadow and Name of those Rights; as this Court even imposes Contributions on free States, by the arbitrary Contingents and Roman Months which it exacts; threatens with military Execution those who refuse to pay them; and thus acts directly contrary to Art. V. Sect. 52. of the Peace of Westphalia concerning Collections, as is manifest from the late Proceedings of the Dyet, and of the Assemblies of the Circles; his Majesty has Ground to hope, that it is the Consideration of those Acts of Injustice, which are the true Springs of that Demolition with which the System of the Empire has been formerly, and is now, threatened, which led the Court of France to make their late Declaration concerning the Guaranty of the Peace of Westphalia; that it is with regard to these Objects that they desire to guaranty that Peace; and that they design to act agreeable to the Law of Nations, to invariable Custom, and to the 5th and 6th Sections of the XVIIth Article of the Peace of Westphalia; in order that the Resolution which they have taken may be conformable to the Intention which they ought to have, and may prove salutary to the Empire.

"The King, as well as all those States of the Empire who have the same patriotic Sentiments with his Majesty, will, on their Part, be always ready to concur with all their Force in every Measure that may, agreeably to the Peace of Westphalia, strengthen the System of the Empire, and preserve the Liberties of Germany both in spiritual and temporal Matters. Ratisbon, April 14, 1757.

DE PLOTHO."

Madrid, June 20. Letters from Barcelona, of the 12th Instant, relate, that an English Vessel, richly laden, called the St. George, Andrew Ives, Master, had been taken eight Days before, near Oran, in her Passage from Smyrna to London, by a French Privateer of 24 Guns, and 400 Men, called the Bien Aime. That the Capt. of the above Privateer, Louis Simon, had left on board the Prize no more than four Mariners of her own Crew, viz. the English Mate, named Peter Murray, the Boatswain, and two Sailors; and had ordered seventeen of his own People, under the Command of one of his own Officers, one Joseph Vidal, to carry her to Marseilles. That on the Night before the Date of those Letters, (the said Vessel being then at about 15 Miles Distance from the Coast of Catalonia) the English Mate observing the French Commander to be fast asleep in the Cabbin, had found Means to enter the same, to provide himself there with a Pistol and three Cutlasses, and then to attack and drive away from the Quarter-Deck to the Forecastle, eight French Mariners that were on the Watch, after wounding one of them, who had refused to retire. That upon this the French Commander being awaked by the Noise, came to the Cabbin Door with a Pistol in his Hand, which he endeavoured to fire on the English Mate, but that his Pistol's not going off, gave the latter an Opportunity of firing his own, with the good Success of lodging two Balls in the French Commander's Shoulder, and forced him thereby to retire. That at this Time the other three English Mariners were come from below upon the Deck, from whence they forced the eight French ones before-mentioned to go down in the Hold to their Comrades, with Menaces to kill the first who should appear on the Deck. That in the mean while the English Mate had drawn out of the Cabbin the Arms, and laid them near himself on the Deck; after which he had taken the Command of the Vessel, and ordered four of the French Mariners to come out of the Hold, and to be stationed between the Forecastle and the Main-Mast, with Prohibition, on Pain of Death, of coming nearer the Quarter-Deck, or not executing his Commands for navigating the Vessel. That with these Precautions he had the good Luck to bring the Vessel that Morning to an Anchor in the Port of Barcelona, where he had made immediately his Declaration before the English Consul of the whole Transaction, conformable to what is above related. The same Letters mention the taking, in that Neighbourhood, a French Tartan, bound from Valencia to Marseilles, worth 12,000 Dollars, on the 8th Inst. by a small English Privateer of Gibraltar, called the Revenge, and being a Row-boat of no more than 20 or 30 Men.

LONDON,

July 19. Never, say the Letters from France, was the Equipment of Privateers carried on with such Vigour as in this War. The Merchants of the Port of Dunkirk alone have fitted out, including those which are at present in Dock, no less than 42; one carrying 26 twelve Pounders, two carrying 24 eight Pounders, four carrying 14 six Pounders, and the rest carrying from twelve to six Guns.

Private Letters from Amsterdam inform us, that the French are greatly dissatisfied with the Conduct of the Court of Portugal towards the Bailiff Souza, whose Goods are confiscated, and himself degraded, because that Bailiff has been long entirely attached to France. He acted agreeable to the Maxims laid down in a Book published last Year, and burnt at Lisbon, by the Hands of the common Hangman, in which the English were injuriously treated, to the End the Portugueze Nation should believe that their Friendship with England was the Cause of their Ruin.

The Court of Versailles was desirous to have this Man Ambassador from Portugal to Paris, being satisfied that they should find in him one that would neglect nothing that would tend to the Advantage of France, even so far as to supplant the English in their Commerce, and to disturb the Bonds of Friendship, which subsist between the two Nations.

The King being informed of the Intrigues of Souza, ordered him to leave Paris, and return forthwith to Lisbon. In Answer to which Monf. Souza told Monf. Saldenka de Gama, Ambassador from the King of Portugal at Paris, that he could not obey the King's Orders, for that he had been engaged 18 Months past in the Service of France, and obtained from the King a Brevet of Colonel. The King of Portugal being then convinced of the little Regard paid to him by France, and of the Conduct of Souza, has issued the following Decree against him. 'For the Service of God and myself, from the 'justest Motives, being duly informed, I am pleased and 'do direct that the Bailiff D. John de Souza be banished 'from my Dominions, and degraded from all his Ho'nours and Titles, as unworthy of having them; of which, 'Notice is to be fixed up in all the usual publick Places, 'and then to seize upon all the Effects of the said Bailiff, 'as also the Revenues of the Government of which he had 'the Administration. *Belem, May* 1757.'

The Streights Fleet, which arrived in the Downs last Week under Convoy of the Jersey Man of War, is esteemed worth above three Millions Sterling. It was thought by the Merchants at Naples, Leghorn, and London, that this rich Fleet would have been taken by the French, who had no less than five Men of War, two of 74, two of 64, and one of 54, cruizing for them; but by the Skill of the Commander who conducted them, his constant Care and Diligence in attending them, they are at last arrived safe to the great Joy of this opulent City.

We hear that a Treaty is on Foot between the King of Denmark and the Grand Prince of Russia, for the Cession of Ducal Holstein, now possessed by the Grand Prince, to his Danish Majesty.

The same Letters add, that a Manifesto was expected to be published soon by his Prussian Majesty against the Empress of Russia, and that it was reported the Grand Signior had offered his Mediation for a Peace between the King of Prussia, and the Empress Queen.

July 22. We hear that the Reason for the Court of Vienna's putting a Stop to all Intercouse and Commerce between the British Dominions and the Austrian Netherlands, is, that the Empress-Queen has put Ostend and Nieuport into the Hands of the French; and that those two Towns accordingly received French Garrisons last Monday.

July 26. The Empress Queen has published a general Amnesty [a general Pardon] in Favour of all Deserters from her Troops, since the 25th of January last, (which was the Date of her last Amnesty) to the 1st of February. In the Preamble to this Amnesty, it is said, that great Numbers of them are dispersed in foreign Countries, and serve even in the Armies actually employed in disturbing the Tranquility of the Empire. By which, one may guess that Desertion from the Austrian Forces is frequently as great as they represent it to be among the Prussians. The Condition of the Pardon is, that they shall take on in the Troops employed in Bohemia, and no where else; and serve there as long as the War lasts. But such as are in the French Troops, or in those of the Princes and States of the Empire, in Alliance with the Empire, may continue their Service therein.

The following advices, dated June 22, were received from Stutgard, the capital of the duke of Wirtemberg, a protestant prince, the extent of whose dominions, (according to Templeman) is to that of Yorkshire, in the proportion of 3364 to 4684, the number of square miles contained therein.

"Four thousand, out of 6000 of the troops of our most serene duke, were, on the 24th, delivered to a French commissary, who immediately reviewed them. Scarce was the review finished, when the soldiers began to mutter, and say aloud, *We are sold*. Next morning they deserted at once. The thing did not stop here: They were followed by many more. Bands of 20 and 30 forced their

their way thro' the detachments that guarded the gates. In the evening the mutiny became general. They fired upon the officers in the barracks, and even bearded the general, and field officers. Some of them called to the general, that if he did not immediately withdraw from before the barracks, they would bring him from his horſe with muſket-balls. Mean while, ſome officers having purſued the deſerters, brought back a part of them priſoners. The mutineers, being informed thereof, declared, that if they were not immediately ſet at liberty, they would ſet fire to the barracks and to the ſtadthouſe. Leſt they ſhould carry their threats into execution, the priſoners were releaſed late in the evening. Nevertheleſs, theſe licentious young fellows, ſat up all night, drinking, making a noiſe, and ſometimes firing. This morning they aſſembled, and having ſeized ſome of their officers, marched out of town, three or four hundred together, with the muſick of the regiments playing before them, the general having begged of them to go away peaceably, in God's name.—In this manner near 3000 of them filed off, and the remainder have ſince been diſcharged. Thus our army has melted away almoſt in a moment."

Baſſetterre, in St. Chriſtophers, Auguſt 31.

Yeſterday arrived a Flag of Truce from Martineco, with Engliſh Priſoners. There had been carried into that Iſland when the Flag of Truce came away, between the 20th and 27th Inſtant, ſeven Prizes; ſix of which are as follow, viz. A Ship, Captain Lear, from Piſcataqua for St. Kitts; a Brig, Captain Humphreys, from Boſton for Antigua; a Schooner, Captain Mackey, from Philadelphia for Antigua; a Snow, Captain Straughan, from Ireland for Antigua; a Sloop, Joſeph Mottey, from New-England for St. Kitts; and a Schooner, Captain Bates, from New-York for St. Kitts.

N E W - Y O R K, October 3.

On Monday Afternoon laſt arrived here the Privateer Snow Royal Heſter, of 14 Guns, Solomon Davis, Commander, of this Port, and brought in with him two rich Prizes, a Ship and Snow, which he took on the 11th and 12th of September laſt, in Lat. 34, 10, on their Paſſage from Porto-Prince, in Hiſpaniola, to Bourdeaux, chiefly loaded with Indigo, ſome Coffee, and Sugar. The Ship is about 300 Ton Burthen, called Levebonnere, mounting 14 ſix and four Pounders, had 46 Men, and was commanded by Monſ. Ballon. The Snow is about 260 Ton Burthen, called Le Leger, mounting 14 four Pounders, had 66 Men, and was commanded by Monſ. Trenchere. Captain Davis firſt deſcried them about 7 in the Morning of the 11th, ſteering N. N. E. the Wind large. About 11 a Clock he made them to be two deep loaded Merchantmen, they ſtill keeping their Courſe; ſoon after which he tacked, and they hauled their Wind and viewed him, ſhewing ſix large Stink-pots, one at each of their Jib-boom Ends, and one at each Starboard and Larboard Fore-yard Arm. In that Manner they bore down on the Heſter, and each gave her a Broad-ſide, which was returned with three Cheers only, as they kept the Weather Gage. At Half after 12, A. M. by the Conduct of Capt. Davis, the Privateer became the Windward Veſſel, and then the Engagement began, which continued very warm on both Sides for ſome Time, the Heſter receiving the Fire of both Ship and Snow, when Davis, being before prepared for boarding, bore down on the latter, ſhe ſeeming then and before, by her Behaviour, to be the ſtrongeſt Veſſel, and beſt manned; and as he was about making his Grappling faſt, poured his Broad-ſide into her, and boarded. This Diſpute laſted full Half an Hour, when having killed outright Eleven of the French Sailors, and wounded Thirty odd more, the reſt called for Quarters, and Captain Davis ordered her Colours to be ſtruck, the French Captain refuſing to ſtrike at any Rate, although he had his Right Leg and Left Arm ſhot off, and was then near expiring. During this, Captain Davis obſerving the Ship bearing down to aſſiſt the Snow, was obliged to cut his Grappling, nor had he Time ſufficient to take his Men out of the Prize, and reſolutely engaged the Ship for two Hours and a Half, with only Twenty-five Hands, Officers included, when he was obliged to ſheer off and refit, having all his Rigging cut to Pieces, inſomuch that he had but one Shroud ſtanding to a Maſt, the Ship in the mean time making ſail, and endeavouring to eſcape. About Half after Six in the Evening, Captain Davis got chief of his Men from on board the Prize Snow, and gave the commanding Officer of her repeated Orders to keep his Company all Night: But in the Morning of the 12th (Sept.) finding the Prize had left him, and he ſtill in Sight of the Ship, he gave Chace, and engaged her afreſh for Three Half Hours, during which ſhe ſprung her Luff three different Times, and fired a Broadſide, when the Heſter bearing down to board her, ſhe ſtruck, having 3 killed, and 7 wounded.

Theſe two Prizes are eſteemed the richeſt brought into America this War, being valued at upwards of £ 80,000; and by all Accounts the beſt fought for, conſidering the Diſparity of Force; the Commander in Chief, and other Officers of the ROYAL HESTER who returned with her, have therefore only to hope that others might meet with the like Succeſs in reducing the mercantile Intereſt of France, we being well aſſured that the Courage and Conduct of the former, and his great Perſeverance in a Cruize of Eight Months, will reflect no Diſhonour on the latter, or any of the Men, their Parallels being few (if any) ſince May 1756.

There were four Men killed on board the Privateer, viz. William Simmonds, Cornelius Vanderhoof, Peter Thorp, and a Negro Man belonging to Capt. Davis, and near 30 wounded, two of them dangerous, Thomas Grimes and Charles Sprainger.

It ſeems Monſieur Trenchere, Maſter of the Snow, had taken the Sacrament at Porto Prince, in full Aſſurance not to ſtrike to the Engliſh if attacked on the Voyage, which he ſtrictly adher'd to; for while Quarters were offering him, he was ſo invenom'd, that ſuddenly graſping a Pole-Axe that lay near him, he hove it with ſuch Vengeance at the above mentioned Charles Sprainger, that the Blow fractur'd his Skull, and the poor Man has been trepan'd for it twice ſince his Arrival. The French Merchant alſo refuſed Quarters, altho' badly wounded, and hardly able to make Reſiſtance, yet attempting it, he was ſhot through with a Brace of Balls by one of the Heſter's Men.

The Priſoners taken in the above Prizes, inform, that the Day before they engaged the Heſter, they beat off a Dogger and Schooner Privateers, belonging to New-York, the latter of which, thought to be Capt. Arent King, they ſuppoſe to have ſunk, as after the firſt Broad-ſide the French Snow gave her, ſhe fell off, and did not anſwer any of the falſe Fires made by the Dogger the greateſt Part of the following Night.

Saturday laſt arrived here, a Prize Brig, called the Mentor, of Bordeaux, Monſ. Jack Millyou, Maſter, taken on the 23d of Auguſt laſt, by the Privateers George, Goldfinch, and Fox, of this Port, in Company with the Privateer Stanwix, of Philadelphia, the Thurloe of St. Chriſtophers, and Sloop Thomas of Antigua. She was bound from Cape-Breton to Cape-Francois, was a Letter of Marque, mounting 10 Guns; had taken on her Paſſage, the Ship Happy Return, of and for Londonderry from Philadelphia, and ranſomed her for £ 1000 ſterling.---The Brig made no Reſiſtance, is loaded with Fiſh and Cordage, but notwithſtanding, tho't to be a Packet-Boat.

On Sunday the 4th of September, a Week before Capt. Davis came a-thwart his Prizes, in the Latitude of Bermuda, he met with a heavy Gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, which obliged him to throw over board two of his Carriage Guns, and had his Main-maſt carried away below the Hounds; ſo that he engag'd with 12 Guns only, under a Jury-Maſt.

Thurſday laſt arrived here from Port Morant, in the Iſland of Jamaica, Capt. Richards, in a Brig, and informs, That he waited ſome Days for the Humber Man of War of 40 Guns, with a Fleet under her Convoy bound for England, who ſail'd from Port Royal the firſt and ſecond Days of September laſt: That on the 3d Day there came into Port Morant Harbour, in the Evening, a Brig from Philadelphia Capt. Miller, who ſpoke with the following Privateers off the Weſt Caucaſes, viz. the Capts. Seymour, Dobbs, Shoals, Taylor, and Miller, all of this Place, Capt. Wanton of Rhode-Iſland, and a Brig of Antigua, whom he ſupplied with freſh Stores; and further declared, Capt. Seymour told him, that he had taken up a Canoe at Sea with a Man in it who had belong'd to the Privateer Brig Prince George, Capt. William Murray, of and from this Harbour, the ſaid Brig having run on a Shoal call'd Plate-Rack, in the Night, going then about 7 or 8 Knots, when ſhe ſoon went to Pieces; and the Man did not know there was any one ſaved beſides himſelf, Capt. Miller himſelf having ſpoke with the Man who was taken up.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

IF *Detraction* and *perſonal Abuſe* of your Governor, and a bold Aſſertion of Facts, without Proofs to ſupport them, were to paſs for Reaſon and Argument, it muſt be acknowledged your Meſſage of Yeſterday contains a full Juſtification of your publick Conduct, and that I am juſtly chargeable with neglecting to do what was in my Power to prevent many of the Evils which have befallen this diſtreſſed Province. But I have already, during my ſhort Adminiſtration, been ſo accuſtomed to this Kind of Treatment from you, for daring to exerciſe my own Judgment, and preſuming to differ in Opinion with you, in Matters which highly concern His Majeſty's Honour and Intereſt, and the Welfare of the People, that I am the leſs ſurprized at the many unjuſt Reflections caſt upon me in your long Meſſage of Yeſterday, preſented to me late laſt Night: Indeed I have the leſs Reaſon to regret ſuch Uſage, when I conſider that ſeveral *worthy Gentlemen* who preceded me, have not been better treated, which muſt convince every unbiaſſed Judgment, that you are not ſo much *diſpleaſed with the Perſon governing*, as impatient of being governed at all.

Your delaying to anſwer my Meſſage of the Sixteenth of *Auguſt* laſt, till two Days before the Time appointed by the Charter for a new general Election, may, perhaps, anſwer your Ends; eſpecially as the Shortneſs of Time will not admit me, by a Reply, to take off the Gloſſes you have put on your Proceedings, ſhew your Aſſertions, rather than Arguments, to be falſe, and ſet in a true Light Numbers of Facts you have groſly miſrepreſented: But, Gentlemen, whatever may be your popular Views here, you cannot flatter yourſelves that your Arts will blind the Eyes of our Superiors, to whom both you and I are accountable, and before whom theſe Proceedings ſhall be laid for their Determination. To them muſt be ſubmitted the Sincerity of your Profeſſions as well as mine, and to which of us the Calamities and Miſchiefs that may attend this Province, from the Want of proper Laws for eſtabliſhing a Militia, and for regulating the *Indian* Trade, may be juſtly chargeable.

Your Thirſt of Power, and Fondneſs to monopolize all Offices of Truſt and Profit, induced you, in the laſt mentioned Bill, to nominate all the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs among your own Members; five of whom are alſo Provincial Commiſſioners. The Abſurdity of impowering the Provincial Commiſſioners to draw Orders, payable to the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, who are the ſame Perſons, and the dangerous Conſequences to the Publick, of appoining none *but Members of Aſſembly to hold Offices of great Truſt*, for which they are to account with the very Aſſembly whereof they are Part, and ſeveral other weighty Reaſons, induced me to object to the Commiſſioners named in the Bill, and inſert others of good Fortune and moſt unexceptionable Character in their Stead, out of the Houſe, for your Conſideration. Had you really thought the Bill a Matter of that Importance you profeſs, you would, inſtead of waſting Time in a laboured Meſſage, wherein you declare and proteſt againſt this Amendment, as an Infringement of the Rights of the Houſe, have rejected the Perſons recommended to you by me, if you did not approve of them, and inſerted others more agreeable to you, in their Stead. By this Method, if you are not ſo ſanguine and ſelf-ſufficient as to conceive, that in this populous Province none can be found, but among yourſelves, fit to hold and enjoy an Office of ſuch great Truſt and Importance, proper Perſons might have been agreed on between us.

Though I am not aſhamed to own that I have, on many Occaſions, adviſed with my Council in Matters of Government, and have received Information and Aſſiſtance from them, yet they never aſſumed a Power in Legiſlation, or a Right to direct, or dictate to me, in any Matter whatever, as you unjuſtly inſinuate: *Their Fortunes, Families, and moſt intimate Connections, lie in this Province, as well as yours*: The Freedom of themſelves and their Poſterity, and their Intereſt and Happineſs, are blended with, and inſeparable from, the reſt of their Fellow Subjects: They are moreover independent, and devote their Time and Trouble to the Publick, *without Fee or Reward*, while you are amply paid for all the Services you do. Why then is it not reaſonable to ſuppoſe they act for the publick Good, on Principles of Honour and Virtue? And why are they, on all Occaſions, treated by you with the greateſt Ingratitude, and repreſented as Enemies to the Community? Privy Councils are, and always have been, in uſe in our Mother Country, in this, and all other civilized Governments; and therefore, your conſidering the Council here as a Clog on Government, and oppreſſive to the People, is moſt invidious and unjuſt.

To conclude, Gentlemen, the Reaſons that at firſt weighed with me to make the Amendments to the Bill for regulating the *Indian* Trade, ſtill prevail, and I cannot recede from them; and you may aſſure yourſelves, that in this, and every other Part of my Conduct, while I continue in this Government, no Abuſe from you ſhall induce me to deviate from the Principles of Duty and Honour, or act a Part that I cannot juſtify to the King, to the People committed to my Care, and to my own Conſcience.

September 29, 1757. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it pleaſe the GOVERNOR,

TIME will not permit us to give a full Anſwer to your Meſſage of this Afternoon: But we cannot help remarking the Facts aſſerted in our Meſſage, are of ſuch Notoriety, that in this Province they cannot want Proof. Have we not given to the King's Uſe the Sum therein mentioned? Is not that Sum nearly expended? Has there been a ſingle *Indian* killed by all the Troops ſince that Sum was granted? Are not Eleven Hundred Men ſufficient to make at leaſt one Incurſion into the Enemy's Country? Has the Province received that Protection from them it ought to have received? Have not our News-Papers been filled with continual Accounts of the bleeding and diſtreſſed Situation of our Frontiers? Have we not tendered you many Militia Bills equitable and conſtitutional? Are not the Deſigns of the Proprietaries and their Party known to a Cloud of Witneſſes among the People? Have not the ill Effects of Proprietary Inſtructions been long experienced and manifeſted in the Province? Has not your Honour declared you are obliged to obey thoſe Inſtructions? If ſo, are not thoſe Inſtructions of the Nature of Laws to us, as no Laws can be made but agreeable to them? Have we not tendered a Bill to you for promoting a Peace with the *Indians*, and ſecuring them to his Majeſty's Intereſt? Have you not rejected that Bill becauſe we nominated Commiſſioners therein, agreeable to the Practice and indubitable Right of the Houſe of Commons? And have you not more than once declared that you were but a Paſſenger in the Province? Theſe are Facts well known, and we confide in the Juſtice of "our Superiors, before whom "theſe Proceedings will be laid for their Determination," where we can depend an injured and bleeding People will meet with ample Redreſs.

The "Thirſt after Power, and a Fondneſs to monopo-"lize Offices," were no Inducements to us in nominating Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs---it was our undoubted Right, which your Honour cannot invade without violating our Charters; and by Virtue of that Right we might nominate them out of the Members of this Houſe, agreeable to the Practice of Parliament, where no ſuch dangerous Conſequences to the Publick, as are pointed out by the Governor, were ever apprehended. Thoſe Gentlemen had aſſented to accept of the Truſt; had been preſent at the ſeveral late Treaties, and were acquainted with the Importance of the *Indian* Alliance to His Majeſty's Intereſt and this Province, and we believe of as "unexcep-"tionable Characters" as thoſe of your Nomination, without any Diſparagement to them. But the Men your Honour appointed, or at leaſt a Majority of them, were never conſulted; and ſeveral of them have declared they would not have accepted of the Office. What then could induce the Governor to nominate them? Could it be with a Deſign that the good Effects of the Bill ſhould not take Place, had it paſſed into a Law?

The Abſurdity of "empowering the Provincial Com-"miſſioners to draw Orders, payable to the Commiſ-"ſioners for *Indian* Affairs," is not ſo glaring as the Governor has repreſented it. There were two Perſons added to five of the ſeven Provincial Commiſſioners, who were to be the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, and conſequently the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, and the Provincial Commiſſioners, were not the ſame Perſons.

We have no Views but His Majeſty's Intereſt and the Good of the People we repreſent; nor had "we any De-"ſign in delaying to anſwer your Speech." We ſhould have anſwered it ſooner, had the Buſineſs you recommended therein been finiſhed before. The Charge therefore againſt us is as groundleſs, as the Excuſe for not pointing out the Falſhoods you are pleaſed to ſay it contains, is evaſive; "two Days" being a Time very ſufficient to have replied and ſhewn one of our Aſſertions at leaſt to be (as the Governor is pleaſed to call them) falſe, which you have not thought fit to do.

September 30, 1757. *Signed, by Order of the Houſe,* ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker.*

The following Meſſage is inſerted at the Deſire of the GOVERNOR.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR *to the* ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

IF *Detraction* and *perſonal Abuſe* of your Governor, and a bold Aſſertion of Facts, without Proofs to ſupport them, were to paſs for Reaſon and Argument, it muſt be acknowledged, your Meſſage of Yeſterday contains a full Juſtification of your publick Conduct, and that I am juſtly chargeable with neglecting to do what was in my Power, to prevent many of the Evils which have befallen this diſtreſſed Province. But I have already, during my ſhort Adminiſtration, been ſo accuſtomed to this Kind of Treatment from you, for daring to exerciſe my own Judgment, and preſuming to differ in Opinion with you in Matters which highly concern His Majeſty's Honour and Intereſt, and the Welfare of the People, that I am the leſs ſurprized at the many unjuſt Reflections caſt upon me in your long Meſſage of Yeſterday, preſented to me late laſt Night. Indeed I have the leſs Reaſon to regret ſuch Uſage, when I conſider that ſeveral *worthy Gentlemen*, who preceded me, have not been better treated, which muſt convince every unbiaſſed Judgment, that you are not ſo much *diſpleaſed with the Perſon governing* as impatient of being governed at all.

Your delaying to anſwer my Meſſage of the Sixteenth of *Auguſt* laſt, till two Days before the Time appointed by the Charter for a new general Election, may, perhaps, anſwer your Ends; eſpecially as the Shortneſs of Time will not admit me, by a Reply, to take off the Gloſſes you have put on your Proceedings, ſhew your Aſſertions, rather than Argu-

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the *New-Printing-Office*, POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1758.

Arguments, to be false, and set in a true Light Numbers of Facts you have grosly misrepresented: But, Gentlemen, whatever may be your popular Views here, you cannot flatter yourselves, that your Arts will blind the Eyes of our Superiors, to whom both you and I are accountable, and before whom these Proceedings shall be laid for their Determination. To them must be submitted the Sincerity of your Professions as well as mine, and to which of us the Calamities and Mischiefs that may attend this Province, from the Want of proper Laws for establishing a Militia, and for regulating the *Indian* Trade, may be justly chargeable.

Your Thirst of Power, and Fondness to monopolize all Offices of Trust and Profit, induced you, in the last mentioned Bill, to nominate all the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs among your own Members (five of whom are also Provincial Commissioners.) The Absurdity of impowering the Provincial Commissioners to draw Orders, payable to the Commissioners for *Indian* Affairs, who are the same Persons; and the dangerous Consequences to the Publick, of appointing none *but Members of Assembly to hold Offices of great Trust*, for which they are to account with the very Assembly whereof they are Part, and several other weighty Reasons, induced me to object to the Commissioners named in the Bill, and insert others, of good Fortune, and most unexceptionable Character, in their Stead, three of them out of the House, for your Consideration. Had you really thought the Bill a Matter of that Importance you profess, you would, instead of wasting Time in a laboured Message, wherein you declare and protest against this Amendment, as an Infringement of the Rights of the House, have rejected the Persons recommended to you by me, if you did not approve of them, and inserted others more agreeable to you in their Stead. By this Method, if you are not so sanguine and Self-sufficient as to conceive, that in this populous Province none can be found, but among yourselves, fit to hold and enjoy an Office of such great Trust and Importance, proper Persons might have been agreed on between us.

Tho' I am not ashamed to own, that I have, on many Occasions, advised with my Council in Matters of Government, and have received Information and Assistance from them; yet they never assumed a Power in Legislation, or a Right to direct or dictate to me in any Matter whatever, as you unjustly insinuate. *Their Fortunes, Families, and most intimate Connections, lie in this Province as well as yours*; the Freedom of themselves and their Posterity, and their Interest and Happiness, are blended with, and inseparable from, the rest of their Fellow-Subjects; they are moreover independent, and devote their Time and Trouble to the Publick, *without Fee or Reward*, while you are amply paid for all the Services you do. Why then is it not reasonable to suppose they act for the Publick Good, on Principles of Honour and Virtue? And why are they on all Occasions treated by you with the greatest Ingratitude, and represented as Enemies to the Community? Privy Councils are, and always have been, in use in our Mother Country, in this, and all other civilized Governments; and therefore your considering the Council here as a Clog on Government, and oppressive to the People, is most invidious and unjust.

To conclude, Gentlemen, the Reasons that at first weighed with me to make the Amendments to the Bill for regulating the *Indian* Trade, still prevail, and I cannot recede from them; and you may assure yourselves, that in this, and every other Part of my Conduct, while I continue in this Government, no Abuse from you shall induce me to deviate from the Principles of Duty and Honour, or act a Part that I cannot justify to the King, to the People committed to my Care, and to my own Conscience.

September 29, 1757. *WILLIAM DENNY.*

An ADDRESS *to the* GOVERNOR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it please your HONOUR,

WE the Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, in General Assembly met, having received many Complaints against *William Moore*, Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of *Chester*, charging him with divers Misdemeanors, fraudulent and extortionate Practices in his said public Office; and having summoned the said *William Moore*, Esq; to be present, and make his Defence, and show the Falshood of those Charges, if any Proof or Evidence of such Falshood he had to produce, which said Summons he neglected to obey; and having heard the Evidence concerning said Charges and Complaints, and being thereupon fully satisfied and convinced, that the said *William Moore*, Esq; regardless of the impartial and just Discharge of his Duty in the said Office, and wickedly and corruptly, thro' an avaricious Disposition, and designedly to oppress and distress the poor Inhabitants of the said County, hath greatly misbehaved himself in his said Office, by taking double and extortionate Fees of many of His Majesty's poor Liege Subjects in the said County; by taking and extorting Fees where no Process ever issued, or Services were done, under Colour of his said Office; by encouraging the bringing a great Number of petty Suits against the poorer Sort of People, and by many other fraudulent, corrupt and wicked Practices, to the great Scandal of Justice, Derogation of the Laws, and grievous Distress of His Majesty's said Subjects. Which said Practices we humbly conceive to be illegal and arbitrary, contrary to the Duty of a Justice of Peace, and excessively oppressive and grievous to His Majesty's faithful and Liege Subjects. Wherefore we do entreat your Honour to remove the said *William Moore* from the Offices of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Justice of the Peace, and from all other publick Offices, Posts and Employments whatsoever under His Majesty within this Government.

September 28, 1757. *Signed, by Order of the House,*
ISAAC NORRIS, *Speaker*.

The Sloop Fancy, of this Port, taken some Time ago by Captain Firret, in a French Privateer, is retaken, and sent into North-Carolina.

By Captain Arthur, from Jamaica, we are informed, that the Snow Unity, Capt. Bell, of this Place, bound to that Island, was taken and carried into Leoganne; and that the Captain died on board a Flag of Truce from thence for Jamaica.

Capt. Arthur (who sailed with a Fleet, under Convoy of some Ships of War) in his Passage spoke with two Men of War, that had been cruizing for some Time off of Port Antonio (one of them the Assistance) and had taken a French Privateer Sloop, and a Brig, for Cape-Breton from Hispaniola; and re-taken a Ship belonging to Boston, bound to London: That the former Captain of her was going Home Passenger with Capt. Goodwin, of New-York, but seeing his Vessel, knew her, and applied to the Captains of the King's Ships for her, who immediately gave him Possession of his Ship, and ordered him to proceed on his Voyage.

Arrivals from this Port. At Jamaica, The Captains Dunn, Joy, Jackson, Spring and Miller. [*Dunn and Jackson sailed for this Place in Company with Capt. Arthur.*]

At Newfoundland, Snead, Rimmer and Dobel.

At New-Providence, Cox, Shewbart, Howell and Lowther.

We hear from Virginia, that the Duke of Cumberland, Captain Ball, from Bristol, is cast away on Cape Hatteras: That the Captain, and 23 of the Crew, were drowned; the rest saved on the Wreck, but much bruised: And that a Brig, supposed from Lisbon, was lost at the same time; also a Sloop, loaded with Corn, but not known where she belonged, as all the Hands perished.

The Brig Mary, Captain Tripp, from Rhode-Island for Barbados, is taken by the French.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, dated September 29.

"*It is certainly true, that a Number of the Inhabitants (I was told Thirty-four) were killed and carried off lately from Cedar and Stony Creeks; and that some of the Murders were committed within thirteen Miles of Lord Fairfax's House.*"

We learn from Albany, that a Soldier of the New-York Regiment, who was taken last July in Colonel Parker's unhappy Affair, had got in there from Ticonderago, which Place he had been from about twenty Days, and informed, that the French had about 2000 Regulars there, but no Canadians or Indians; and that General Montcalm was at Montreal. That three French Deserters were also come to Albany from Ticonderago, and say, that Berry's Regiment, consisting of two Battalions, each 500 Men, arrived at Quebeck in July last: And that they were very busy strengthening Ticonderago by additional Works.

The Sally, Captain Sage, of this Port, bound to Antigua, struck on the Brandywine Shoal, in our River, and, after some Time, got off; but ran ashore afterwards, when, it is said, she beat to Pieces, and but little of her Cargo saved. And Captain Young, in a Schooner from the Bay of Honduras for Liverpool, is lost on the same Shoal. He was short of Provisions, we hear, which obliged him to put in for this Place.

In a Letter from Carlisle, dated the 27th ult. it is said, that at M'Clure's Gap, about seven Miles from that Place, the Wife of one Samuel Wilson was killed the Saturday before by the Indians.

And in another Letter from Harris's Ferry, wrote the 27th of September, there is Advice, that one Johnson, a Farmer in Paxton, was killed or carried off by the Enemy on the 19th of that Month, he not being heard of since.

We learn from Fort Littleton, that two of our Soldiers, who were taken last Year in Fort Granville, had come in there, having made their Escape from Fort Duquesne, and inform, that the Garrison of that Place did not exceed 200 Men; and that a Party of Indians had set out a few Days before they left it, to annoy Virginia and Maryland.

We hear from Lebanon, in Lancaster County, that last Friday four Children were carried off by the Indians.

From Reading, in Berks County, there is Advice, that on Thursday and Friday last some People were murdered in Bern Township by the Indians, and others carried off.

The Harriot Packet, we hear, will sail from New-York for Falmouth the End of this Week.

Saturday last being the Anniversary Election throughout this Province, for Representatives, Sheriffs, Coroners, &c. the following Gentlemen were chosen.

For Philadelphia County. Representatives, Isaac Norris, Joseph Fox, Thomas Leech, John Hughes, John Baynton, Daniel Roberdeau, Joseph Galloway, Richard Pearn. Sheriffs, James Coultas, Joseph Redman. Coroners, Thomas Boude, Thomas Say. Commissioner, Joseph Richardson. Assessors, Jacob Umsted, Isaac Jones (Montgomery) Joseph Watkins, Jacob Duffield (Lower Dublin) Christian Lehman, Thomas Tilbury.

For Bucks County. Representatives, William Smith, John Abraham Denormandie, Griffith Owen, Thomas Blackledge, Gabriel Vanhorne, James Melvin, Richard Walker, Amos Strickland. Sheriffs, Benjamin Chapman, Thomas Rodman. Coroners, William Ashburn, John Strickland. Commissioner, William Buckley. Assessors, George Overpeck, Benjamin Coursen, Daniel Palmer, William Michener, John Kelly, John Gougen.

For Chester County. Representatives, Joseph Gibbons, George Ashbridge, John Morton, Roger Hunt, Isaac Wayne, Nathaniel Grubb, Hugh Trimble, Joshua Ash. Sheriffs, John Fairlamb, Samuel Howell. Coroners, Joshua Thompson, John Kerlin. Commissioner, Joseph James. Assessors, Thomas Harlan, John Griffith, William Allen, Lewis Davis, Humphrey Marshall, Nathaniel White.

For Lancaster County. Representatives, James Wright, James Webb, Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Saunders. Sheriffs, Joseph Pugh, William Smith. Coroners, Matthias Slough, Benjamin Price.

For York County. Representatives, John Wright, David M'Connaughy. Sheriffs, Thomas Hamilton, James Hammel. Coroners, Zachariah Sugars, William King.

[*The Return for Cumberland County is not come to Hand.*]

For Berks County. Representative, Thomas Yorke. Sheriffs, William Boone, Joseph Millard. Coroners, Thomas Lincorn, Jacob Lightfoot.

For Northampton County. Representative, William Plumsted. Sheriffs, John Rinker, Nathaniel Vernon. Coroners, Thomas Todd, Thomas Armstrong.

For New-Castle County. Representatives, Thomas Montgomery, John Finney, Thomas Couch, John Vaunce, William Armstrong, Evan Rice. Sheriffs, John M'Kinley, George Monro. Coroners, Robert Morrison, James Walker.

For Kent County. Representatives, John Caton, John Vining, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Clarke, Andrew Caldwell, John Brinckle. Sheriffs, Cæsar Rodney, Thomas Parke. Coroners, Reuben Wallace, William Wells.

For Sussex County. Representatives, Jacob Kollock, Jacob Kollock, junior, David Hall, Benjamin Burton, Josiah Martin, John Newbold. Sheriffs, John Rodney, Joseph Shankland. Coroners, Gilbert Mariner, William Prettyman.

On Monday last William Masters, and Benjamin Franklin, were elected Burgesses for this City. Assessors, Thomas Paschall, David Deshler, Edward Pennington, Thomas Wharton, Daniel Rundle, John Palmer. Wardens, John Meas, Thomas Gordon.

And on Tuesday, at a Meeting of the Common Council, ATTWOOD SHUTE, Esq; was re-elected Mayor of this City for the ensuing Year. The same Day the following Gentlemen were made Aldermen, viz. Mr. John Wilcocks, Mr. Jacob Duche, and Mr. William Cox. And Mr. Henry Harrison, Mr. Townsend White, Mr. William Vanderspeigle, Mr. Charles Stedman, Mr. John Swift, Mr. Joseph Wood, Mr. Daniel Benezet, and Mr. William Rush, were chosen Common Council Men.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Prince of Wales, John Edward Hamilton, from Antigua.
Brig William, Walter Rench, from St. Christophers.
Brig Jamaica Packet, Joseph Arthur, junior, from Jamaica.
Sloop Anne, James Mackey, from South Carolina.
Sloop Hanover, Standfast Wyatt, from R. Island.
Sloop Thomas, Thomas Morton, from Boston.
Sloop Charming-Betty, John Bryant, from Ditto.
Sloop Portsmouth, Clothier Pierce, from New-York.
Schooner Loyalty, James Waughop from Ditto.
Schooner Free-Mason, Zebedee Grinnell, from R. Island.
Schooner Blakeney, Thomas Martin, from Salem.
Schooner William, Ebenezer Kent, from Boston.
Snow Blakeney, William Smith, from Tercera.
Snow Britannia, Lester Falkner, from Boston.
Snow Morning-Star, Michael Walsh, from Ditto.
Snow John and Richard, Charles Jenkins, from Barbados.
Sloop Tryal, Stephen Chase, from New-Providence.
Schooner Good-Intent, Henry Florence, from Salem.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Carrington, Samuel Appowen, for Barbados.
Ship Durfley-Galley, Magnus Watson, for Jamaica.
Ship Beulah, James Gibbon, for Antigua.
Sloop Hanover, Standfast Wyatt, for New-York.
Sloop Thomas, Thomas Morton, for Boston.
Schooner Blakeney, Thomas Martin, for Halifax.
Brig Concord, George Carr, for Jamaica.
Brig Argo, John Campbell, for South-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Sloop Catherine, Jeffery Cooper, to New-York.
Sloop Meas, Philip Hall, to Antigua.
Sloop Sea-flower, Peleg Shearman, to R. Island.
Ship Carolina, Robert Duncan, to London.
Ship Brilliant, Richard Seaman, to St. Christophers.

Philadelphia. October 3, 1757.

THE Managers of the Dover Lottery hereby give the Publick Notice, that as Numbers of their Tickets were sent abroad to different Places for Sale, and they have not yet received the Returns, whether they are sold or not, they could not draw at the time mentioned in the Scheme; they have therefore appointed the 15th Day of January next for that Purpose, when the several Purchasers may attend, if they think proper.

N. B. The Managers have still in their Hands some Tickets to dispose of. *Thc.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Pennsylvania Land Company, of London, for Arrearages of Rent, are hereby required to discharge their respective Debts, without further Delay, to the Subscriber, authorised by the Trustees of said Company to receive the same, who will always give constant Attendance at his House, almost opposite the Ferry house, in Water street, near Arch-street. ¶ FRANCIS RAWLE.

RUN away on the 29th of September, at Night, from David Rees, of the Township of New Britain, in Bucks County, a Servant Man, named William Offman, about 20 Years of Age, about five Feet four Inches high, of a brown Complexion, has a down Look, and black Hair: Had on when he went away, a whitish coloured Cloth Coat, with flat Metal Buttons, two brown Jackets, with the same Sort of Buttons, a Pair of good Buckskin Breeches, with Brass Buttons, three good Shirts, a striped Silk Handkerchief, blue Yarn Stockings, old Shoes with Brass Buckles, three Pair of Trowsers, and a Felt Hat. It is supposed he is gone into the Jerseys, his Parents residing there. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ DAVID REEES.

RUN away on the 27th of last Month, from Matthias Kiger, of Piles-grove, in Salem County, a Dutch Servant Man, named John Boudenhaken, a short thick set Fellow, has a red Beard, and light coloured Hair, is lame of his left Leg and Ham, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, but speaks neither good English nor Dutch: Had on when he went away, a blue and black striped Jacket, old dirty Trowsers, old Shoes, a new Tow Shirt, with a Brass Jacket Button on the Collar. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant in any Goal, or delivers him to said Matthias Kiger, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ MATTHIAS KIGER.

To be sold by

DANIEL RUNDLE,

At his Store in Front-street, near the Corner of Walnut-street.

A VARIETY of European and East-India Goods, Hair ready prepared for Wig-makers. Also West-India and New-England Rum, Jamaica Spirit, Melasses, Sugars, Indigo, Coffee, Madeira, Teneriffe and Fyal Wines, Rice, &c.

N. B. He continues his Vendue as usual. Thctf.

Lancaster, September 29 1757.

WHEREAS a certain Archibald M'Curdy, Chapman, hath falsely obtained sundry Bonds from the Subscriber, of Ten Pounds each: These are therefore to forewarn any Person from being imposed on, by Assignments of said Bonds from said M'Curdy. ‡ GEORGE LITTLE.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, about 12 o'Clock, on the 17th Day of this Instant October, on the Premises, a certain Messuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, situate in the Township of Southampton, Bucks County, bounded by the Road leading from the Four Lane Ends to Philadelphia, and by Lands of William Carter, David Wilson, Abraham Griffith, Peter Praule and Benjamin Scott, containing 150 Acres, late the Estate of Philip Dracord, and taken in Execution by

¶ BENJAMIN CHAPMAN, *Sheriff.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL GLOVER deceased, are desired to pay: And those that have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be paid.

SAMUEL MIFFLIN, Administrator.

STOLEN or strayed from James M'Connell, junior, from the Plantation of John Brownlee, a black Mare, has no Brand, paces very swift, has a large Blaze in her Forehead, down to her Nose, shod before with cutting Shoes, and her Hoofs broken, has a pretty many Saddle-Marks, and her Mane trimmed. Whoever secures said Mare, and Thief, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for each, paid by the Subscriber, living in Marricks Township, Lancaster County. JAMES M'CONNELL, junior. ¶

TO be ſold, by Way of publick Vendue, on the 11th Day of October next, at the Dwelling-houſe of John Moore, in Chicheſter, alias Marcus-hook, ſundry Sorts of Houſhold Goods, viz. Pewter, Braſs, Iron Pots, Feather Beds and Bedding; alſo ten Milch Cows, five Pair of Steers, and ſundry other young Cattle, Horſes, Mares and Colts, about thirty Stacks of Hay, great Part Clover, and the reſt drained meadow Hay, Sheep and Swine, a Cart, Plough, Harrow and Geers, and ſundry other Things, too tedious to mention. Credit as uſual, and Attendance will be given by

* JOHN MOORE.

N. B. The ſaid Moore has three Plantations to lett, with a Quantity of Meadow to each, for a Term of Years. ||

JUST imported in the Union, Jonathan Crathorne Maſter, from Liverpool, a Quantity of good Salt, and ſeveral Men and Women Servants, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by ſaid Maſter, on board the Ship, now lying off Hamilton's Wharff, or by WILLIAM GRIFFITTS, at his Houſe, in Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, September 19, 1757.

RUN away, an Apprentice, belonging to Alexander Kennedy, of this City, named Edward Turner, about five Feet five Inches high, middling ſet, lately had the Small pox, has been about a Twelvemonth at Sea, but has a Country Look. As his Maſter is for ſailing ſoon, he begs the Favour of any Gentleman he may ſhip himſelf with, to detain his Wages, and give Notice thereof to Capt. John Meas, which will greatly oblige

|| ALEXANDER KENNEDY.

STRAYED away from Adam Redd, a Cheſtnut ſorrel Horſe, a natural Pacer, about four Years old, a dim Blaze down his Face, three white Feet, branded A on the near Shoulder, and D on the near Buttock. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Adam Redd at Thomas Chandler's, at the Center, near Brandiwine, or to William Pew, at Nottingham, James Moore, at Sadſbury, or George Fiſher, at Paxton, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

† ADAM REDD.

To be SOLD,

AT publick Vendue, for ready Money, on the 10th Day of October next, at the Town of Newcaſtle, upon Delaware, a variety of new Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of Walnut and Mahogony Tables, Looking-glaſſes of different Sorts and Sizes, Damaſk, Leather and Ruſh-bottomed Chairs, Pictures, Braſs headed Hand-irons, Shovels and Tongs, Cheſt of Drawers, Beds and Bed-clothes, Diaper and Damaſk Table-cloths, Pewter Diſhes and Plates of all Sizes and Sorts, China Ware, Pots, Pans, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.--- Alſo a a good new Chaiſe, Horſes, Cows, &c.

At ſame Time will be ſold three Tracts of Land, one ſituate in Red lion Hundred, in Newcaſtle County, containing 170 Acres; another in St. George's Hundred, in ſaid County, containing 106 Acres; and another Tract in Appoquinimink Hundred, in ſaid County, containing 380 Acres, all well fenced, watered and timbered, with good Manſion houſes and out Houſes on each of them. Alſo an exceeding good large Brick Dwelling houſe, in the Town of Newcaſtle, almoſt oppoſite to the Court houſe, a fine Garden and Lot thereto adjoining, with an excellent Landry, Kitchen, Stable, Chaiſe houſe, and other Houſes thereto belonging, a large commodious Cellar under the whole Houſe, with many other Conveniences, too tedious to mention. Likewiſe another Brick Dwelling-houſe, ſituate in the ſaid Town, and Lot, lying contiguous to the aforeſaid Houſe. An indiſputable Title will be given for the ſame, and a Year's Credit, on the Purchaſer's giving Bonds and Security at the Time of Sale. The Vendue will be adjourned from Day to Day till the Whole is finiſhed, by JOHN LAND.

TO be ſold, a good Ship's Yawl, not much uſed, 15 Feet Keel: Alſo about 10000 Feet of good dry Pine Boards. Enquire of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Boat-builder, near Captain Goodman's, the upper End of Water-ſtreet.

N. B. The Boards will be ſold cheap. ||

DROPT, in Philadelphia, a Parchment Deed, dated Sixth December, 1735; Benjamin Fairman, and Suſanna, his Wife, to Robert Hopkins, for two Pieces of Ground in Shackamaxon. The Perſon who found it, by applying to JOHN REILY, Conveyancer, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, ſhall, upon Delivery thereof, be handſomely rewarded. ♂

Upper Merton, September 21, 1757.

TO be ſold, by the Subſcriber, living near the Gulph-Mill, a likely young Negro Man, who has been uſed to Country Buſineſs; alſo a Parcel of likely young Horſes and Mares, who may be either fit for Draught or Riding; all which will be ſold on very reaſonable Terms for ready Money, or ſhort Credit, by RICHARD BEVAN. ‡

Imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, from London, and to be ſold by

JAMES CLULOW,

Oppoſite the Conneſtogoe Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

RED LEAD, Literage, Magnes, China, Delf, blue and white, and white Stone Ware, very cheap for ready Money.

Trenton, September 9, 1757.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Samuel Deal deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to come and pay off their Debts due to ſaid Eſtate, to

WILLIAM CLAYTON, Executor. ¶

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 24th of May laſt, from the Plantation of Jacob Hynes, in Weſt-Nottingham, a ſorrel Mare, 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, with a large Star in her Forehead, a pretty long Switch Tail, and wide ear'd. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to George Dickey, in Kennet Townſhip, or William Anderſon, in the Grove Townſhip; or will inform againſt any Perſon that is concealing her, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, from JOHN LIVINGSTON, living at Peach Bottom Ferry. ||

Lancaſter, Auguſt 17, 1757.

THIS Day was committed to this Goal, an Iriſh Servant Boy, named Darby M'Brearty, about 15 Years of Age, has no Clothes, but a coarſe Shirt and Trowſers, and an old Woollen Jacket; he ſays he belongs to Hugh Rippy, living in Cheſtnut-Levell: Theſe are to deſire his Maſter to come and pay his Fees and take him out, or elſe he will be ſold out for his Charges in five Weeks from this Date.

|| DANIEL DARBY, *Goaler.*

STRAYED away from Society-Hill, on the 29th of Auguſt, a brown Horſe, about 14 Hands high, is uſed to the Geers, and is marked on his Sides with the Chains; he paces a ſlow Travel, had no Shoes on, is trimmed only on the Bridle Place. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to George Wells, on Society Hill, near the Swedes Church, or ſecures him, ſo as the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by SAMUEL HOULTON, living at Crumb-Creek, near Cheſter. ¶

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH MARKS,

A CHOICE Parcel of Cambricks, ſeven Eights and Yard wide clear Lawns, flower'd Lawns, womens new faſhioned Silk Cloaks trimmed. Alſo preſerved Tammerins. †

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels, Rankin and Duncan, from London, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, by

JOHN ORD,

At the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

SUPER and ſuperfine 7 qr. ſcarlet broadcloth, 6 qr. ſcarlet drab ditto, buff, yellow, black, blue, green, Saxon green, claret, and a large aſſortment of cloth coloured ditto, middling ditto, drab ditto, ſcarlet and blue nap frizes, ſcarlet and blue coatings, German ſerges, ſcarlet, black and blue hair ſhags, ſuperfine rattinet, ſhaloons, durants, new faſhioned flat buttons, knee garters, ſilk and twiſt to match ditto, a large and neat aſſortment of gold and ſilver regimental lace, ſcoloped plated lace, gold and ſilver vellom, chain, cord, thread, rich gold and ſilver coat and waiſtcoat buttons, beſt double gilt buttons, plated and waſhed ditto, black, yellow, and buff Engliſh ſattins, India grograms, ſattins, taffeties and perſians, velvet ſhapes, cotton ditto, camblets, ſcarlet, black and blue everlaſtings, alopeens, black ruſſel, flowered ditto, nankeens, crimſon, buff, ſcarlet, yellow and black ſilk buttons, ſcarlet, black and blue ſilk breeches, worſted ditto, buff waiſtcoats, beſt Genoa black and crimſon velvet, ſcarlet, crimſon, blue, and a large aſſortment of cloth coloured Engliſh ditto, white gauze ribbed and plain ſilk ſtockings, black ditto, crimſon, blue and ſpotted ſilk ſhags, a large aſſortment of calicoes, chints, cambricks, lawns, Iriſh linens, white cotton and thread ſtockings, and a variety of other goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Carolina roſin by the caſk. Tbc 6 M.

To be SOLD,

THE mills and plantation of Nathaniel Ware, Eſq; ſix miles above Trenton, on the river Delaware, Weſt Jerſey. The plantation contains about 400 acres, 200 of which are cleared. The land is of eaſy culture, and the ſoil extremely natural to all ſorts of grain, wheat being neither liable to be devoured by inſects, nor heaved out by the froſt. There are two good dwelling houſes, a large barn, cart-houſe, ſmoke houſe, and cooper's ſhop, a neat garden, with cedar pales, a young bearing orchard, and the whole under good fence. The mill-houſe is of ſtone, 60 feet in length, and 24 in breadth, is an over-ſhot, has two pair of ſtones, the bolting mill, &c. all go by water. It is well accuſtomed, and known to make as good work as the beſt mill in the Jerſeys. It may alſo command wheat enough, and is conveniently ſituated for New-York and Philadelphia markets, being leſs than 30 miles of good waggon road from Brunſwick, and boats carrying 50 or 60 caſks may load at the mill-door for Philadelphia. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, either the whole or part, may apply to Capt. Thomas Clarke of New-York, or William Cleayton in Trenton, and be by them informed of the title and conditions of ſale. ⊕ 5s. Tbc.

Juſt imported in the Ship Eagle, Capt. Tomlinſon, from London, and to be ſold cheap for caſh, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN and PETER WIKOFF,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, at the corner of Black-horſe alley,

ALopeens, bombazeen, china taffeties, ell-wide perſians, ſpotted and bordered bandanoes, ſilk and ſecterſoy romals, yard and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, calicoes, nankeens, Italian crape and tiffany, mens and womens thread and cotton ſtockings, clouting diaper, ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, tammies, durants, buckram, cloth and crow coloured ſewing ſilk, beſt white three corded ditto, ſilk knee garters, taffety, paduaſoy, ſattin and figured ribbons, tapes, wood ſtick, cocoa, bone and black fans, girls white and coloured glaized mittens, womens white, coloured and Bath lamb gloves and mittens, mens and womens black ruff'd gloves, chip and black horſe-hair hats, pins, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, mace, pepper, executors of G. Burſon wool-cards, ſwitch whips and twigs, gunpowder, an aſſortment of cutlary. Alſo camblets, ſhaloons, calimancoes, mens and womens worſted ſtockings, worſted caps, check linens, Hamburgh and long lawns, diaper table-cloths, bed bunts, buttons and hair, braſs and metal ſhoe and knee-buckles, ſleeve-buttons, thimbles, ſtay hooks, fountain-pens, braſs ink-pots, trading and fence pan gunlocks, till, cloſet and cheſt locks, braſs door locks, H, HL and clock caſe hinges, compaſſes, box-irons, ſad-irons, battins, ſhoe pinchers, thumb latches, plain and braſs knob candleſticks, augers, chiſſels, gouges, handſaws, files, ſcythes, muſkets, fowling-pieces, lead, &c. Tbctf.

Juſt imported in the Eagle, Captain Thomlinſon, from London, and to be ſold cheap for caſh or ſhort credit by

JOHN RHEA,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door below Black-horſe alley, between Market and Cheſtnut-Streets,

BLack, blue, and yellow Engliſh ſatins, yellow mantua, ſilk grograms, white, blue, black, and pink narrow perſians, white ſarſnets, double allopeens, black bombazeens, Venetian poplins, coloured maſſenets, ſilk qualities, and ferrits, two and three corded ſewing ſilks, knee garters, a variety of taffety, paduaſoy, ſattin, and fancy ribbons, bordered bandanoes, ſilk romals, black, red and cloth coloured ell wide perſians, Italian crape and tiffany, thickſets, black, blue, green, white, yellow, pink, and cloth coloured durants, white, blue, yellow, pink, and cloth coloured tammies, black gauze handkerchiefs, Cyprus and Scotch gauze, kenting handkerchiefs, a variety of calicoes and ſtampt linens, nankeens, ſingle fileſias, brown hollands, whited long lawns, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, dyſookſoys, holland, diaper, and Dreſden tapes, a variety of mens and womens gloves and mittens, coloured threads, pins, chip, horſe-hair, and black ſattin hats, womens damaſk ſhoes, Scotch ozenbrigs, Exrs. G. B. wool cards, black pepper, mace cloves, nutmegs and cinamon, currants, and raiſins, gunpowder, ſwitch and long hunters whips, wood ſtick, bone, black and ivory fans, brown buckrams, a variety of cutlary, 44 to 52 inch ſcythes; alſo calimancoes, ſhaloons, ſtarrets, camblettees, worſted damaſks, harrateens, womens ſcarlet cloaks, mens and womens worſted ſtockings, 7-8ths and yd. wide checks, Iriſh linens, bed bunts, napkening, diaper tablecloths, white Jeans, grandurels, black, pink, yellow and cloth coloured taffeties, ſilk caps, buttons and hair, wig cawls and ribbons, cap lace and edging, a variety of hard ware, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c. Tbctf.

STRAY'D away from the Plantation of William Dunwody, of Weſt-Nantmell Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the 16th of May laſt, a young black Mare, three Years old, both paces and trots, has a Star in her Face, a little white on her hind Foot, her Mane divides about half the Length of her Neck, next to her Ears, without Brand or Ear-mark, but was rumped. Whoever takes up, gives Notice, or ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM DUNWODY. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that WALTER SHEE, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, hath opened an office for the inſurance of ſhips and merchandize. All perſons who want to have inſurance made, may apply at ſaid office, where all riſks will be underwrote. Tbc 6 M.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Betty Sally, Capt. Snead, from London, and to be ſold very cheap for ready money, or three months credit, by

ALEXANDER ADAIR,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Fiſhburn's wharff, where Mr. Joſhua Fiſher formerly kept ſtore,

IRiſh ozenbrigs, yd. wd. 7-8ths, and 3 qr. Iriſh linens, 7 8ths, yd. wd. 6 qr. and 3 qr. cotton and linen checks, coloured thickſets, cotton hollands, 5 qr. Iriſh ſheeting, 12 and 18 yard calicoes and chints, bandanoe bordered handkerchiefs, ſilk romals, chirkeness, ſecterſoy romals, cambricks in pieces and patches, paduaſoy, ſattin and flowered ribbons, black china taffeties, perſians, worſted ſtockings, brown and white thread ſtockings, buckrams, 6 qr. 6 qr. and a half, and 7 qr. bed bunts, blue and white linen handkerchiefs, ſcarlet and black ſtocking breeches patterns, ſilk and hair coat and breaſt buttons, mohair, Scots and nuns threads, coloured threads, bobbings, black and coloured balladine ſewing ſilk, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, cotton romals, quality binding, ſcarlet and ſtriped gartering, broad and narrow tapes, ſhot, guns with and without bayonets, and ſundry other goods, too tedious to mention. Tbctf.

Imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and the laſt Veſſels from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

Richard Footman, and Company,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet,

A Neat aſſortment of European goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will ſell cheap for caſh or ſhort credit.

Richard Footman intending for England in the ſhip Myrtilla, Richard Budden maſter, to ſail the middle of October next, deſires all Perſons indebted to him and company to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands to bring in their accounts. Tbc.

ALL Perſons indebted to THOMAS CAMPBELL, are required to make ſpeedy Payment, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, without any further Notice. And all thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, and they ſhall be immediately paid.

Said Campbell has now on Hand, a large Aſſortment of fine freſh Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Threads, Frogs, Chain, Cords, Vellum, &c. &c. Likewiſe a large Aſſortment of Eaſt-India and European Goods, which he now ſells at the very loweſt Rates, as he intends leaving off Shop-keeping in a very ſhort Time. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

TO be ſold, by John Clarke, at Mr. Plumſted's upper Store, or at his Lodgings, at Mrs. Howell's, in Second-ſtreet, A ſenſible Creole Negroe Man, qualified to attend a Family, who can butcher and cook, is a Barber, and can beat a Drum, or work in a Field; and a young Negroe Boy.----Alſo good Rum and Melaſſes. ‡

TO be ſold by ASHER MOTT, of Philadelphia, a tract of land, ſituated at the head of Indian River, on the borders of Maryland, containing 544 acres, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, good well, and a very good orchard, of about 150 fruit trees, of ſundry ſorts; alſo a new ſaw-mill, built to cut 36 feet; the land is well timbered for uſe of ſaid mill, and is within two miles and a half of a navigable landing on the aforeſaid River. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may apply to Aſher Mott, in Philadelphia, or to Benjamin Stockly, Eſq; in Suſſex county, near the premiſes, who has a power to ſell the ſame, and make a good title. ⊖ 5s. Tbctf.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Ellis, late of this city glazier, deceaſed, whether by mortgage, bond, ſpecialty, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired ſpeedily to pay the ſame: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by me the ſubſcriber, who am fully authorized for that purpoſe.

JOHN KNOWLES.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, from London, and to be ſold at

PETER CHEVALIER's,

In Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet,

AN Aſſortment of 7 eights and yd. wide low priced Iriſh linens, 9-eights and ell wd. Iriſh ſheeting, yd. and 3 eights cotton, and 7-eights and yd. wd. linen checks, ozenbrigs, Ruſſia ſheeting, 7-8ths and 3 qr. garlix, ticklenburgh, double and ſingle fileſias, clear lawns and cambricks in pieces and patches, hollands, long lawns, beſt kid gloves, clouting and napkening diaper, a variety of printed calicoes, calimancoes, tammies, durants, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace, black, blue, and pink taffeties, ſilk and worſted breeches, camblets, taberets, mens fine ribbed and plain cotton ſtockings, ſilk and cotton laces, paduaſoy and figured ribbon, ferrit, Scotch thread, pins, needles, fine London made cryſtal ſleeve and waiſtcoat buttons, watch-ſtrings, gartering, wig cawls and ribbons, ſewing ſilk, ſecterſoy and ſilk romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, piſtol lawns, white and brown buckrams, ſilver watches, F and FF gun-powder, ſhot, bar lead, gilt leather pocket-books, Barlow's pen knives, cutteau knives, womens ſciſſars, taylors ſhears, horſe fleams, lancets, ſmall ſhoe and knee buckles, pot and fools-cap paper, ivory combs, box irons, &c.

Juſt imported in the two laſt Ships from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

HUMPHREY ROBINSON,

At his Store in Front-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, and oppoſite Mr. William Callender's, very cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit,

THree quarter, 7 eights, yard and 6 qr. cotton checks, dark and light ground cotton hollands, cotton gowns, ſilk cotton ditto, fine ſilk ginghams, an aſſortment of coloured and white inkles, coloured and white filletings, 6 qr. ſtriped linen laces, 7 qr. 8 qr. and 10 qr. ditto, 7 qr. plain cotton laces, 8 qr. and 10 qr. ditto, an aſſortment of coloured and white threads, broad and narrow linen and cotton ſtriped tapes, coloured cotton and linen thickſets, pillows and fine jeans, cotton ribs, cotton barragon jeans, quality bindings, ſcarlet and lettered gartering, plain ribbons, fine yard wide Iriſh linen, ivory fans, light ground linen chints, dark ground cotton ditto, ſuperfine Turkey ſtriped black nankeens, grandurels, brocaded worſted burdet, worſted diamond, worſted floretta's, fine crimſon Huſſars ſhag, ſilk and worſted plad, Britiſh flag, a neat aſſortment of yard wide Yorkſhire kerſies and plains, yard and 6 qr. frize, and a neat aſſortment of Engliſh made Carolina hats. Tbctf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

October 13, 1757.

NUMB. 1503.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

MERCY JUSTICE

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

PLEASE to convey to the Publick, through the Channel of your Gazette, the following Observation, and you will greatly oblige

Your Humble Servants,
The Officers of the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania *Forces.*

Cumberland County, September 12, 1757.

IN the Assembly's Messages to the Governor of the Eighteenth of *August*, and Twenty-eighth of *September* last, it seems to be taken for granted, "that our "Frontier Inhabitants have received so little Pro-"tection from the Provincial Forces, that, from one "End of our Borders to the other, they are obliged to "keep Watch, for the Defence of their Lives and Pro-"perties, at their own Expence." Some Intelligence, conveyed to the Honourable House from the Frontier Inhabitants, has no Doubt forced from them the above Reflection, which would be equally just as it is severe, were it not abundantly evident, that such of the Provincial Forces as his Honour the Governor has been pleased to station to the Westward of the *Sasquehannah*, have been, this Summer, active against the Enemy, by scouring the Woods, as often as the Soldiers were capable of that Duty; by sending out Parties to *Ray's Town*; by keeping out Spies so far as the *Allegheny Hills*, and sometimes even to the Waters of *Yohiogane*; and by being particularly diligent in covering the People on this Frontier during the whole of their Harvest; for which Purpose, near twenty different Parties were detached from the four Garrisons in this County; and Divine Providence was pleased so far to favour their Endeavours, that no Inhabitant, on this Frontier, has fallen into the Enemies Hands where Soldiers were stationed; whereby it is highly probable that a great Number of Lives have been saved, which, without the Benefit of the Guards, and great Care of the Centinels, would, no Doubt, have fallen an easy Prey to a skulking Enemy; as did the two unfortunate Parties in *Cessny's* and *Steenson's* Fields, who refused to join in Partnership with their Neighbours, where they might have had the Benefit of the common Guards. These several Services, among many others, tho' not the most considerable among military Operations, will, we hope, appear so necessary in the Eyes of all unprejudiced Persons, as to acquit the Second Battalion of being a useless Burthen to the Publick.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

LONDON, *June* 2.

WE hear from Liverpool, that a young Person, 5 Feet high, aged about 19, who entered in January last on board the Resolution Privateer, Capt. Barber, under the Name of Arthur Douglas, proceeded with the Ship from London to that Port, went aloft to furl the Sails, &c. when called upon, was frequently mustered among the Marines at the Time they exercised the Small-arms, and, in short, executed the Office of a Landsman in all Shapes with Alacrity, was last Week discovered to be a Woman, by one of her Mess-Mates. 'Tis said that he found out her Sex on the Passage, and that she, to prevent a Discovery, then promised to permit him to keep her Company when they arrived there; but as soon as they came into Port, refused his Addresses. The Officers in general give her a very modest Character, and say, by her Behaviour, she must have had a genteel Education. She has changed her Cloaths, but will not satisfy any of them with her Name or Quality; only that she left Home on Account of a Breach of Promise of her Lover. 'Tis remarkable, that during their Passage down, on the Appearance of a Sail, she was eager to be fighting, and no ways affected with Fear or Sickness in the least.

Extract of a Letter from St. Colomb, in Cornwall, dated July 22, 1757.

"On Friday last, a few Minutes after 6 in the Evening, was felt at this Place, and all the Neighbourhood, a Shock of an Earthquake, which, thro' the Providence of God, did no other Damage than frightening the several Persons who felt it: It was preceded with an horrible rumbling Noise, louder than Thunder, and the Shock continued for about Half a Minute, in some Places longer. By certain Accounts received from Redruth, we find, that the vast Piece of Machinery, the Fire-Engine, at North-Down, was instantaneously stopped by the Violence of the Shock: We hear also, that it was felt at Grampound, Truro, Tregony, Redruth, Helstone, Penzance, and almost in every Part of the Country, but the farther West the more violent, many Persons being unable to stand on their Feet thro' the Violence of the Motion; but most terrible was its Shock to the Miners under Ground, many of them being in Danger of being buried alive in the Mines where they wrought.---A Person just now informs me, that the Noise he heard in the Bowels of the Earth near Penzance, was more loud than that of 1000 Coaches drove at once over the Plain. The small Vessels at Haile, were seen to move, where they were moor'd in the Sand, the Tide being out.---The Hand of the Lord seems to be lifted up against us, to strike the fatal Blow; but may a national Repentance, and an universal Turning to God, avert the impending Stroke."

Extract of a Letter, dated St. John the Angelick, (40 Miles from Rochelle) June 19, from Capt. Cuthbert, late of the Ship Anson Privateer.

"On the 22d Instant I fell in with a large Fleet, to which I gave Chace, fell in about the Middle of them, and as there were 3 large Ships to Windward, which I took to be the Convoy, edged to Leeward, attempting to cut some of them out; but there found the Amitie Frigate, of 24 Guns, and 250 Men, which we engaged from Half an Hour past 4, to 3 Quarters past 7 o'Clock; and as my brave Lads behaved like Englishmen, I believe we should have carried her, had not the Warwick, of 60 Guns, and two more Frigates, bore down upon us. As soon as they sheered along-side, they gave me their Broadsides, both from their lower and upper Decks. I gave them one in Return, and then struck, after receiving 3 shot between Wind and Water, and most of my Rigging cut to Pieces.---They have stripped all my People, and only left me two Shirts and two Pair of Stockings.

"Ransomers for the following Vessels, taken by the Count de Maurepas Privateer, were brought into Dunkirk the 9th Instant, viz. For the Society, of Whitehaven, from Newry for Drontheim, 160 Guineas; the Jane, of Workington, Duke, from Drontheim for Wexford, 115 Guineas; the Two Brothers of Newcastle, Lemmus, from Dublin for Workington, 75 Guineas; the Southwold, of Stranford, Reed, from Drontheim for Portoferry, 280 Guineas; the Betty, of Leith, Pew, from Bergen for Montrose, 125 Guineas; the Eupan, Smiton, from Alloa for Amsterdam, 165 Guineas; the Mayflower, of Greenock, from Thurso for Greenock, 200 Guineas; the Diligence, of Aire, Bruce, from Foysund for Aire, 320 Guineas; the Hankinson, of Pollofuther, Dodson, from Limerick for Petersbourg, 330 Guineas; the Janet, of Cambleton, Robertson, from Stacksilow for Cambleton, 120 Guineas; the Trader, of Belfast, Sutherland, from Thurso for Belfast, 300 Guineas; the John's Increase, Christie, from Shields for Dublin, 550 Guineas; the Stornoway, Macleod, from Gottenburgh for Belfast, 300 Guineas; the Industry, Liddell, from Leith for Irveig, 630 Guineas; and the Batchelor, of Stranford, Maccunnel, from Drontheim for Stranford, 250 Guineas. The said Privateer has sent two Vessels to Norway, and sunk one."

July 12. The Matilda, Shaw, a Letter of Marque, carried a Prize the 16th of May into Smyrna, and in three Hours after his Arrival in the Harbour, about 100 French Sailors manned some Boats, went to the Prize, (there being but three Men on board) and cut her out of the Harbour, went to Sea, and got clear off, all the City being Witnesses of this unparrallelled Piece of Impudence. An Express was immediately dispatched to the Grand Signior with an Account thereof.

During the late Siege of Prague, that City received 8,535 Bombs, and 93,025 Cannon Balls; and it appears, by Lists taken by the Parish-Priests, that 8,000 of the Inhabitants were killed, and above 9,000 grievously wounded by the Bombs, and by the burning and falling of the Houses.

Extract of a Letter from the valiant James Conner, Captain of the Hawk Privateer, of 20 Six Pounders, and 150 Men, belonging to Bristol, dated in Bayonne Prison.

"On the 10th of June, about Three in the Afternoon, the Man at the Mast-head espy'd a Sail about two Points upon the Weather Bow, the Wind then at E. N. E. Immediately hauled up for her, and cleared Ship in Readiness; at half past Four we came very close, and hoisted our proper Colours, which were soon answered by their hoisting French Ones, and bearing away, (having the Weather-gage) in order to rake us, which I avoided by doing the like: We then, almost Board and Board, gave them three Cheers, they answering us with the like; we took the Opportunity, and begun the Scene by a Discharge of our Larboard Cannon, Swivels and Musquetry, which were soon discharged on both Sides. We lay by each other for about two Hours very close, in which Time we had several wounded, and some killed. The Wounded, to get to the Cockpit, were obliged to unlay the After-gratings; many of our People took that Opportunity of quitting their Quarters, and our chief Havock being upon the Quarter-Deck, the greatest Part slipt from that Place. I dispatched the Master with a Cutlas to drive them up, the Lieutenants being all busy; when an unlucky Accident happened, of some loose Powder getting Fire, which caused a sudden Explosion: Upon which, I heard a general Cry for to strike, that the Fire had got to the Magazine, and many of our People blown up; and in this Confusion Somebody struck the Ensign: The Enemy, greatly encouraged at this Disaster, played upon us a considerable Time after, so that we did not expect any Quarters. If it had not been for this Misfortune, it would have been a very bloody Engagement. We have lost 24 Men killed, wounded, and blown up, the most of which in so terrible a Manner, that there are very little Hopes of their Recovery. When we went on board the Conqueror, we found her to be the Eagle of Bayonne, mounting 26 Nine-pounders on one Deck, 360 Men, and but three days out of Port, when we unfortunately met them. We shot the Captain's Right Hand off, and also shivered his Right Thigh Bone to Pieces, so that it is feared he will lose his Life; great Numbers of their Men lost Limbs, and many otherwise wounded; but as to their Dead we could not learn, but believe they must be numerous. They stole a great many Sick ashore in the Night, lest the Number should come to the Public. The Captain next Morning after the Action desired to see me; I waited upon him in the Cockpit, where he lay in great Misery: He told me to sit down by him upon his Bed, and he grasped my Hand with his Left, told me very politely he was sorry for my Misfortune, as well as his own, and promised to treat me and my Officers with a great deal of Humanity, which he gave strict Orders about; but alas! full late for us; all our Garments, &c. being before plundered, except what we had on our Backs; but every other Civility we were shewn with the greatest good Manners. The Captain's Name is Martin la Farque, a Man esteemed for his Merit universally in this Place, and none like him for Humanity. I am sent with nine more of my Officers to this Prison, where we are closely confined, without a Change of any Thing, or any Money to get it with. My Officers behaved with great Bravery, and not one of them but what had the common Interest at Heart."

We hear several public spirited Ladies at the Court-End of the Town have taken the Behaviour of our Quondam Ally in so much Disgust, that they are determined never to wear Flanders Linnen, or Brussels Lace, any more; and that they intend carrying their Scheme further into Execution than even the Antigallicans have yet done. Whence we may in Time hope, that the Cambricks of Ireland, and Laces of Newport-pagnel, will meet with some Notice from the true Lovers of their Country.

The French Indiaman that was last taken, is the ship that the French had appointed to go to Bengall to purchase the English merchandize. It is impossible to guess at the treasure she has on board for that purpose.

Extract of a Letter from our Correspondent at Aberdeen, dated July 4, 1757

"The Grampus Sloop of War went past this Place last Week with the Iceland Trade under her Convoy, and to the Northward of this Place, the Duke d'Aumont Privateer, (mentioned in our last) bore down upon them, and attacked the Grampus, and endeavoured to board her, but was beat off; they continued the Engagement for about three Quarters of an Hour, when the Privateer struck, having four Men killed, and ten wounded; the Prize mounts sixteen Guns, and ninety four Men. The Grampus left her Prize at the Orkneys to refit, having lost her Bowsprit and Fore-top-mast, and arrived here Yesterday with forty-nine of the Prisoners, who are now in our Tolbooth. There are some of them talk good English. I heard one of them say they carried sixteen Ransomers to France last Cruize, and had been out nine Days, but had got nothing, when they were taken. The Grampus is to go back for her Prize, and the rest of the Prisoners."

July 28. The News of the French taking Possession of Embden, is very ill received by the People in Holland, who begin to think their own Liberties are growing every Day more and more precarious, and that an Event or two more of the like Kind, will put it equally out of their Power to preserve or recover them. The Grandees, on the other Hand, flatter themselves that they shall now escape a certain disagreeable Demand, because, as Things stand, there seems to be no Occasion for it.

Extract of a Letter from Bourdeaux, dated May 17.

"We have many Privateers of Force fitted out of this Port, among the rest one of 60 Guns, but Prudence forbids me to be particular. Out of Bayonne they have sent a Number from 12 to 50 Carriage Guns each. We have none of us met with any great Success as yet, but live in Hopes of better Fortune the ensuing Season. On the 3d current a large Fleet of Men of War sailed from Toulon. America Commodities are very scarce here, the Merchants being obliged to give 70 Livres per Ton, Freight; but the Dutch and neutral Bottoms now employed will reduce the Prices. We could ship Wheat (clear of all Charges on board) at 35 s. per Quarter, British Sterling; but our Governor has prohibited any Exportation. By the Accounts we have of your America Fleets, we apprehend that you will stand a poor Chance, as we make no doubt but our superior Squadrons will give them a warm Reception, as soon as (if not before) they arrive there."

They write from Paris, that at the late Earthquake at Sallee, great Part of the Houses were overthrown, and above 3000 Persons buried in the Ruins.

July 30. The Prince of Bevern Privateer, Capt. Chandler, has cut and taken out of a French Port, a Privateer designed for 16 Guns, the Day after she was off the Stocks.

When his Majesty's Ship the Isis came in, with her three Prizes, she left the Essex, Capt. Campbell, in Chase of three others, which could not possibly escape.

We hear that the Officers of the three Regiments of Foot-Guards have received Notice, that they need not hold themselves in Readiness for Embarkation, agreeable to former Orders.

A Messenger, arrived at Whitehall, brings an Account, that the Regiment of Royal Hunters, which His Majesty had raised in his Electoral dominions, had struck such a Terror into the French Army, that their Parties fly before them wherever they appear. These Hunters are composed of Gentlemens Game-Keepers, who are trained up to Shooting, from Ten Years old; and are such dextrous Marksmen, that they will shoot a single Ball to a Butt no bigger than the Crown of a Man's Hat, at 200 Yards Distance. A Party of these Hunters came up with about 150 French Horse, and almost in an Instant they levelled every Man of them with the Ground. They are all cloathed in Green, have each a Rifled-barrel Gun, two Pistols and Holsters, two in their Girdles, besides a short Dagger, and a Broad-Sword; and are supposed equal to the same Num-

ber

ber of any Troops in the World. It is ſaid that M. d'Etrees has made Repreſentations to the Duke of Cumberland againſt this Regiment, as Murderers, their Method of Fighting being contrary to the Rules of War. It is the Opinion however of Grotius, that Invaders may be repelled by every Means the Invaded have in their Power.

We hear that the Court of Spain appears inclined to take Advantage of the preſent Troubles, in order to make ſome Proviſion in Italy for his Catholick Majeſty's Brothers.

A Man of War, Name unknown, has taken a ſmall Privateer of 90 Men, and ſent her into Ireland.

The Defiance Man of War, Capt. Harvey, has taken a French Frigate of 36 Guns, and four Ships with Corn for Mahon.

The Ambuſcade Man of War has taken a French Privateer with 400 Men.

Sunday laſt a very extraordinary Affair happened at St. Albans. About Twelve a Clock at Noon, a Swarm of Bees came into the Bull-Inn-Yard, and, in a few Minutes, ſettled on one of the Hoſtlers fore and hind Parts of his Breeches, and hung down between his Legs to the Size of a large Bullock's Heart, and there continued for the Space of an Hour, while a Bee-hive was prepared, which they were afterwards put into: What is ſtill more remarkable, neither the Man on whom they fixed, or any other Perſon, was ſtung in the whole Time.

Auguſt 2. We hear that the fifth Day of September next is appointed for a general Muſter of Militia for the County of Middleſex; which general Muſter is appointed to be taken in one of the Fields near Cranbury-houſe.

Dublin, July 5. Laſt Sunday in the Evening Mr. Whitefield preached on Oxmantown Green to a mixed Multitude of People; but after he had advanced pretty far in his Diſcourſe, a Mob aſſembled together, who pelted him ſo unmercifully with Stones, that with much ado he eſcaped with Life.

KINGSTON (in Jamaica) Auguſt 30.

On Saturday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Sloop Stork, of 14 Guns, who convoyed the Fleet from Cork, bound to the Windward Iſlands and Jamaica, who informs us he had an Engagement off Cape Tiberoon with two French Privateers, mounting 12 Guns each, Four-pounders; the Engagement laſted from Four a Clock till Evening, when an unlucky Shot from the Stork killing the Commodore, Monſieur ſheered off, fearing a greater Mortality would enſue; as alſo to repair the Damages they had ſuſtained during the Action.

As the Oracabeſſa, Captain Holland, was coming round the Eaſt End of the Iſland, he eſpied a Sloop, whom he ſuppoſed was a French Privateer, by her laying with her Sails a-back, &c. and imagining the firſt Blow to be half the Battle, gave her his Bow-Chace, which went through her Cabbin, whereupon ſhe ſtruck her Colours, and on ſending out their Boat, found, to his Diſappointment, that it was an Engliſh Flag of Truce, commanded by Mr. Richard Curtain, bound to Porto Prince.

The Font-Hill, Captain Kitchen, ſaid to be taken by a French Privateer, in the Kingſton Journal, proves to be a Miſtake, as ſhe arrived ſafe at Port Royal Yeſterday Evening.

On Saturday laſt a Rhode Iſland Brig coming round from North-ſide, was taken by a French Privateer, and carried into St. Domingo.

By a Ship from Liverpool, we have the diſagreeable News, that the two Brothers, Chaffers, of 18 Carriage Guns, and 48 Men, which ſailed ſome Time ago from this Iſland, for Liverpool, is taken by 4 French Men of War in the Channel, and carried into Old France. It is ſaid that many more, who ſailed in that Fleet, have met with the ſame Fate.

CHARLES-TOWN (in South-Carolina) Sept. 1.

According to the laſt Advices from Georgia, the Town of Savannah is now regularly fortifying, under the Auſpices of the new Governor, and will have eight Baſtions, named as follows, Blakeney's, Ellis's, Prince's, Loudoun's, Halifax's, King's, Lyttleton's and Oglethorp's. And, the French Privateers that cruized upon that Coaſt had diſappeared.

On Sunday laſt the Detachment of Troops deſtined for the Protection of Georgia departed hence, having embarked the preceding Day.

The ſame Day, a Fleet appearing upon the Southern Coaſt of this Province, that Part of the Country was quickly alarmed, and the People appeared under Arms with ſurprizing Alacrity and Alertneſs; even the Sick went out and joined the ſeveral Corps: But it being known the next Day, that this was the Fleet from Cork, with Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery's Highland Battalion on board (ordered hither for our Protection and Defence, by our Moſt Gracious King) the Militia was then diſcharged.

The ſaid Highland Battalion is ſince ſafe arrived here, is quite complete, and even has a great Number of Supernumeraries, though it was raiſed in the ſhort Space of five Weeks: But ſix Men died on the Paſſage, and there are no Sick, notwithſtanding their having been above nine Weeks at Sea. They were convoyed to this Bar by his Majeſty's Ship Falkland, of 50 Guns, Francis Samuel Drake, Eſq; Commander, which, after Watering here, proceeds for the Iſland of Barbados.

Our laſt Advices from Providence, of the 19th ult. are much more favourable to us than our former Accounts from thence were. A Flag of Truce juſt returned from Port-au-Paix, without any exchanged Priſoners, averred, that the yellow Fever raged violently amongſt the French on Hiſpaniola, and ſwept off Multitudes; by which Calamity, together with the Want of Proviſions, their Fears of being attacked by Admiral Cotes, and their Iſland being ſurrounded by Engliſh Privateers (ſo that no Veſſel could get into or dared ſtir out of any of their Ports) they were reduced to the greateſt Diſtreſs imaginable, and rendered (for the preſent) abſolutely incapable of undertaking any Thing from that Quarter.

Since our laſt we have received a Deſcription of Monſieur Palanqui's Veſſel, from the Commander of an Engliſh Privateer that had been chaſed by him in the Gulph, which we inſert here, as it may be uſeful in caſe he ſhould think proper to come near upon this Coaſt, viz. She is a large Snow, with bright Sides, very taunt rigged, her Fore-maſt rakes very much forward, ſails faſt, and makes the Appearance of a larger Veſſel, mounts 18 Carriage Guns, Nine and Six-pounders, and had when ſhe ſailed from the Cape 205 Men.

September 15. The Battalion of Highlanders lately arrived here, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery, are (ſince our laſt) all landed and quartered: They are as fine a Body of Men as ever were raiſed, all in the Prime of Life, perform the Pruſſian Exerciſe, and ſeem eager to be employed againſt his Majeſty's Enemies. Amongſt them are 150 Volunteers.

St. JOHN's, in Antigua, September 6.

On Sunday laſt arrived at Engliſh Harbour in his Majeſty's Ship the Wincheſter (the Cambridge of 80 Guns, Capt. Burnet, the Buckingham of 74, Capt. Tyrrel, and the Trident of 64, Capt. Jelf, being ſent on a Cruize) Commodore Moore, who is appointed Commander in Chief of all His Majeſty's Ships ſtation'd, and to be ſtation'd at Barbados, and the Leeward Iſlands: Several Merchantmen bound for theſe Iſlands, and Jamaica, came under his Convoy; the Captains of which unanimouſly declare, that the Commodore took extraordinary care of the Fleet during the whole Paſſage: Antigua now flatters herſelf not only with having a faithful Protector of her Trade, but alſo a juſt and reſolute Revenger of thoſe Depredations, which have been ſo daily committed by the French within a Mile or two of her own Harbours.

We hear Thomas Frankland, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Thirſk in Yorkſhire, ſails this Day for England, in His Majeſty's Ship the Wincheſter, commanded by Capt. Le Cras.

With the Fleet arrived the Fawkner Packet, Capt. John Humphry; who on Thurſday the 1ſt of Sept. at 7 o'Clock in the Evening, about 25 leagues to windward of Barbados, fell in with a French Schooner Privateer of 14 carriage guns, and about 140 Men: The Schooner engag'd her for four glaſſes the ſame Evening (almoſt yard-arm and yard-arm during the whole Time) but was obliged to ſheer off, being greatly damaged in her Rigging and Sails: At 10 o'Clock the next Morning, ſhe attacked the Packet again, who gallantly fought her for four glaſſes more, during which Time the Privateer was often hull'd betwixt Wind and Water, and had her foreſail and main gaft ſhot away; and was forced to ſheer off a ſecond Time: At one o'Clock ſhe made a third attack, (hoiſting a bloody Flag and ſhewing her ſtink-pot at the Bowſprit end) and ordered the Packet to ſtrike; who would not, but fought her for two glaſſes, in which Time the Privateer received very great damage, and loſt many of her Men; this drove the reſt from their quarters, and diſappointed them of all hopes of ſucceeding in a fourth attack on the gallant Capt. Humphry, and his brave Crew, who got ſafe into Barbados the next Day about 11 o'Clock. Capt. Humphry had eight carriage Guns, and 26 Hands.

B O S T O N, October 3.

Monday laſt arrived at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, a fine large French Ship, Frigate built, between 3 and 400 Tons Burthen, which was taken and ſent in by Captain Benjamin Wanton, in a Privateer Brig belonging to that Port, in Conſort with a Bermuda Snow;---ſhe had 45 Men, and mounted 18 Guns, 6 of which were of Wood; and ſtood an Engagement of four Hours before ſhe ſtruck.----Her Cargo conſiſts of Oyl, Wine, Brandy and Dry-Goods; and was taken in Lat. 19. the S. Side of Hiſpaniola.

We hear from Bridgewater, that laſt Monday 7-night, Mr. Jacob Packer of that Town, having put two Horns of Powder into an Oven, out of the Way of Children, and his Wife not knowing of it, and having Occaſion to bake, kindled a Fire in the Oven; preſently after one of the Horns took Fire, burſt out of the Oven Door, ſtruck the Woman, tore a Joiſt juſt over her Head, by which, and with the Exploſion, ſhe was much bruis'd and burnt, it alſo burſt out at the Side of the Houſe, where it made a Breach of ſeveral Feet ſquare: The Woman immediately ran out of the Houſe, and juſt as ſhe had got to the Place the Horn came out at, the other burſt and took the ſame Courſe, which alſo ſtruck the Woman a ſevere Blow.

The ſame Day, at the Houſe of Dr. Otis in the ſame Town, ſome Children, with a Negro Girl, having got at a Horn of Powder, and as the Girl was ſtrewing ſome on the Hearth with the Horn in her Hand, it met with a Coal of Fire, and catching the Powder, tore the Girl's Eyes out, and burnt her in ſuch a terrible Manner, 'twas tho't ſhe could not live.

By Capt. Warner, who arrived at Portſmouth Yeſterday 7-night in three Weeks from Antigua, we hear that Capt. Iſaac Ringe of the Ship Diamond, having 6 Carriage Guns, and 16 Men, of and from that Place for Antigua, on Sunday, the 28th of Auguſt, about 2 o'Clock in the Morning, being then about 16 Leagues Eaſt of ſaid Iſland, met with a French Privateer Schooner of 6 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, who engaged him off and on till 9 o'Clock, during which Time they hulled the Schooner ſeveral Times, and obliged them to ſheer off to ſtop her Leaks, when ſhe was joined by a large Sloop, carrying 6 ſix and 6 four Pounders double fortified, and 18 Swivel Guns, with 120 Men, both together then attacked the Ship for five Glaſſes, the greater Part of the Time within Piſtol Shot, by which the Ship had her Head-Sails, Shrouds, Stays and Sheets ſhot away, mizen, mainmaſt, and Bowſprit, Topmaſts, and Topgallant maſts, with the Rigging ſhattered and cut to Pieces, and the Ship otherwiſe diſabled that they could not ſteer her, ſo were obliged after this gallant Defence to give the Ship up. The Sloop loſt from 30 to 40 men killed, the Captain and ſeveral others wounded, and as there was much Blood ſeen upon the Schooner's Deck after the Engagement, 'tis ſuppoſed they had many killed and wounded alſo. Soon after the Sloop engaged the Ship, they hoiſted the red Flag, yet it had no other Effect than to make the Ship's Crew reſolve to defend her as long as poſſible. Capt. Ringe did not loſe one man in the Engagement.

N E W - Y O R K, October 10.

Tueſday Morning laſt his Excellency Governor POWNALL embarked for his Government of the Maſſachuſets-Bay, on his Return from the Jerſeys; and on going off was ſaluted with the Firing of the Cannon on the Battery.

On Wedneſday laſt returned from a Cruize, the Privateer Sloop Weezel, Capt. Fenton, of this Port, but brought in no Prize, having met with no Succeſs ſince taking the Sloop and Schooner which we mentioned ſome Months ago to be ſent into Cape-Fear. On the 4th of September laſt, in Lat. 33:23 N. Long. 58:5 W. at 10 o'Clock at Night, in a Hurricane, the Wind at N. E. to N. W. the Weezel loſt her Maſt; Capt. Sears, in the Privateer Catherine, of this Place, being then about a League to Windward. On the 9th following, Capt. Fenton met with the two French Veſſels mentioned in our laſt to be brought in here by Capt. Davis, and who then were dogged by the Privateer Schooner Albany, Capt. Arent King, of this Place. Theſe two Privateers engaged both the Ship and Snow from 7 o'Clock in the Evening till Half after Eight that Night, when the Engagement ceaſed, and Fenton and King ſpoke each other; ſoon after which King hauled his Wind, and got ſo far to Windward of the Enemy (it is thought with an Intent to keep the Weather-Gage all Night) that in a Squall which preſently after happened, he diſappeared, when Fenton being to Leeward, and unable under his Jury-maſts to beat up, ſtuck cloſe to the Monſieurs till Eleven o'Clock in the Evening of the next Day, being the 10th of September, when a hard Gale at S. W. ſeparated them; and on the Day following, which was the 11th, Capt. Davis happily came acroſs them, and took them.

The Weezel having fought under two Jury-maſts, was taken by the Frenchmen to be a Dogger, as ſaid in our laſt Gazette; and the Schooner commanded by Capt. King they ſuppoſed to have ſunk after the firſt Broadſide; but we have the Pleaſure of informing the Publick, that Capt. Bayne arrived here on Saturday laſt, in 11 Days from Bermuda, and ſays, that Capt. King, in the Schooner Albany, was in that Iſland 15 Days ago, all well; and the following Letter confirms it.

Extract of a Letter from Bermuda, dated Sept. 22, 1757.

"Capt. Miller, I hear, is in Town, and has retaken a Snow. Capt. Arent King, in the Privateer Schooner Albany, is alſo here, but met with no Succeſs.----Capt. Bethell has been ſpoke with off the Iſland, without a Maſt, and much damaged. A Privateer Brig belonging to New-York, has loſt both her Maſts, afterwards fell in with two large French Ships, who attacked her, but ſhe beat them both off." [*We are in Hopes of hearing that this Engagement is no more than the Weezel's, under her Jury-maſts.*]

We hear from Jamaica, that there were Thirteen Engliſh Men of War, moſtly of the Line, at Kingſton, and cruizing about that Iſland, and that they keep ſo good a Look-out, that hardly any Thing eſcapes them. We alſo hear, that the Prize taken by the Princeſs Mary, and Edinburgh Men of War (as mentioned in our laſt) and ſaid to be retaken by a French Privateer of 6 Guns and 80 Men, after a running Fight of four Hours, was the next Day retaken by the Lynn, Sphynx, and Aſſiſtance Men of War, and ſent ſafe into Port.

Capt. Todd, in a Sloop from New-Haven, was taken a few Weeks ago near Antigua, by a French Privateer of ſix Carriage Guns, and 50 Men, and carried into Martineco, where he remained about a Week, in which Time, he ſays, the French Privateers brought and ſent in Nine Sail of Engliſh Veſſels.

Richard Thomas, late of a Schooner of this Port, came Paſſenger in Captain Goodin from Jamaica: He was taken ſome Time ago, by Monſ. Palanqui, and carried into Port-Louis, where he was extremely well uſed: During his Stay there, Captain Bell of Philadelphia, and Captain Foſter, of and from Glaſgow, for Jamaica, were carried into that Port. Monſ. Palanqui's Snow mounts 16 Guns, 9 and 6 Pounders, and carries 140 Men.

By Capt. Thomas, we have Advice, that the Brig King George, Capt. Budden, of this Port, is taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Cape-Tiberoon.

We have Intelligence from Jamaica, that Captain John Stevenſon, in a Sloop, of this Port, and who has been miſſing for ſix Months paſt, was taken on his Paſſage from the Bay hither, and carried into Miſſiſippi.

We have Advice from Rhode-Iſland, that the Brigantin Hawk, Capt. Valentine, of this Place, has taken a French Brig loaded with Fiſh, and carried her into Virginia; but it is ſaid the Privateer has loſt her Maſts.

Saturday laſt Capt. Blay came in from Bermuda in 11 Days, where he left Arent King, in the Privateer Schooner Albany, of this Port, and reports, that four Veſſels had been ſeen diſmaſted to the Eaſtward of that Iſland.

Yeſterday Capt. Place arrived here from Barbados, but laſt from Bermuda in eight Days: Off Barbuda he ſaw an Engliſh Privateer Snow take a French Privateer Sloop, after an Engagement of five Glaſſes.

Extract of a Letter from John Crew, Commander of the Fox Privateer, of this Port, dated at Providence, the 17th of September, 1757.

"I am juſt arrived at Providence, in Company with Capt. Dobbs: We followed the French Fleet as far as Lat. 28 and 30, but could not ſee any of them, and as the Sun is near croſſing the Line, we thought it proper to put in here. Two French Ships have lately been brought in here from Porto Prince, by a Sloop of this Place, mounting twelve Four-pounders. The Ships are loaded with Sugar and Indigo. We have an Account of 14 more of the ſame Kind that are ſoon to come thro' the Gulph, as the two abovementioned came that Way alſo. Capt. Dobbs and I ſhall get ready as ſoon as poſſible, and ſtand away for the Gulph. We are all in good Health."

The Privateer Ship Defiance, Captain Francis Koffler, of 20 Guns, is now lying at Sandy-Hook, compleatly mann'd, and will ſail immediately in Queſt of His Majeſty's Enemies.

The Ship Royal Hunter, Captain John Jauncey, of 18 Guns, is almoſt fitted, and in a few Days will ſail on the like Errand. And,

A new Ship, of 16 Guns, which is to be commanded by Captain Luſh; the Brig Earl of Loudoun, of 14 Guns, Captain Wallace; and the Brig Johnſon, of 14 Guns, Capt. Gelſton, are all fitting out with Expedition.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, October 13.

Liſt of the Election for Cumberland County.

Repreſentatives, William Allen, Colonel John Stanwix. Sheriffs, William Parker, John Montgomery. Coroners, William Miller, John M'Clure.

To-morrow the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

By a Letter from Hanover Townſhip, in Lancaſter County, dated the Firſt Inſtant, we learn, that the Children mentioned in our laſt to be carried off from Lebanon Townſhip, belonged to one Peter Wampler; that there were five of them, and taken away while their Father and Mother were gone to the Meadow for a Load of Hay; and that the Indians likewiſe took from the Houſe what they thought moſt valuable, and deſtroyed what they could not carry away, to a conſiderable Value. In the ſame Letter it is ſaid, that the Frontiers are almoſt without Inhabitants; and that that Day, and the Day before, ſeveral Creatures were killed by the Enemy in Hanover Townſhip; and that on the Thurſday before four People were killed in Berks County, and four made Priſoners, near the North-Kill, by a Party of Indians, ſuppoſed to be about Fifty.

We have Advice from Paxton (likewiſe in Lancaſter County) that on the Firſt Inſtant one William Martin was killed and ſcalped by three Indians within a Quarter of a Mile

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the *New-Printing-Office*, POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1758.

Mile of Hunter's Fort; and that the Evening before about twelve of them were seen in that Neighbourhood.

We hear from New-York, that on Sunday, the second Instant, one Patrick Car, who lived on the West-side of the Wallkill, in Ulster County, was killed and scalped by the Indians; and that two Women, and ten Children, were missing, supposed to be carried off. A Guard had been kept at that Place, but happened to be removed the Sunday before, of which the Enemy took the Advantage.

Captain Hamilton is arrived here from Londonderry. By him there is Advice of the Captains Moore, M'Ilvaine, Thompson and Steward, being arrived there from this Port: That Captain Steward was taken on his Passage, and ransomed: And that Captain Moore had also like to have been taken on the Banks, but a thick Fog coming on, saved him; the Enemy were so near him, that he could hear them speak, and the Working of their Oars.

By Captain Allison from Antigua, there is Advice of the Arrival there of the Captains Styles and Auld from this Place: And that they had heard from St. Eustatia, that a Brig from Philadelphia, bound to Antigua, was carried into Guadaloupe the Beginning of last Month.

A Letter from Barbados by Captain Burt, who arrived here last Night, dated the Twelfth of September, contains the following Intelligence, viz. That on the Eighth of that Month the Speaker, Captain Middleton, returned from a Cruize to Windward, and carried in with him a French Privateer Sloop, of 14 Carriage and Swivel Guns, and 60 Men, belonging to Martineco: That on the Sixth of the same Month that Privateer took the Charles, Captain Holland, from Maryland, to Windward of the Island, bound there, and sent her to Martineco, which made the Twenty-Ninth Vessel taken by her within twelve Months: That the next Day she fell in with the Speaker, and finding her Mistake, crowded all the Sail she could carry, cut her Anchors from the Bows, and threw all her Carriage Guns overboard, to no Purpose; for Captain Middleton came up with him about Twelve at Night, when Monsieur hauled down all his Sails, and lay to, thinking, as the Speaker was going at a great Rate, and a heavy Squall coming on, she might miss him in the Dark; but the Wind abating, and he finding himself within Pistol Shot of her, called out for Quarters. That on the Tenth of last Month arrived there the Cambridge, Buckingham and Trident Men of War from the Southward, when the two last came to an Anchor: And that Information, which came up privately from Leeward, was sent on board the Cambridge, of two French Men of War being cruizing between the West End of Tobago and the Granades, in order to pass the Hurricane Months away; upon which the Signal was immediately given for the Buckingham and Trident to weigh, and stand to the Southward with the Cambridge, which they accordingly did.

Arrived at Barbados. The Loudoun, Tabb; Elizabeth, Dawson; Hornet, Stagg, and Dinwiddie, Calvert, from Virginia. The Grace, Ritchie, and Margaret, Bowes, from Philadelphia. The Phœnix, Burrows, from Carolina. And the Charming Betsey, Buckmore, from Piscataqua.

The Schooner Benjamin, Capt. Manning, from New-England, and the Brig Ranger, Capt. Hobbs, from Piscataqua, are lost to Windward of Barbados; the first on the Devil's Point, and the other on Kendall's Point.

*** The Person that left an Advertisement at the New-Printing-Office on Tuesday last, relating to two Persons not being able to pay their Debts, is desired to call at said Office about the same.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Molly, George Eckles, from Honduras-Bay.
Ship Betty Sally, Edward Snead, from Newfoundland.
Schooner Hannah, Francis Rogers, from Boston.
---------Betty, James Prince, from North-Carolina.
Sloop Harlequin, Augustine Hicks, from Halifax.
------Elizabeth, Cornelius Campbell, from N. Carolina.
------Martha and Miriam, John Waide, from N. York.
------Delight, William Peakes, from Boston.
------Rainbow, Barzilla Folger, from Nantucket.
------Unity, Tristrum Coffin, from Ditto.
Snow Muggy, William Allison, from Antigua.
------Holbourne, Robert Bourges, from Halifax.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Portsmouth, Clothier Pierce, for Rh. Island.
----------William, Ebenezer Kent, for Boston.
----------Antigua Packet, James Waughop, for Virginia.
----------Dolphin, Edward Spence, for Jamaica.
Snow Dunbar, Samuel Montgomery, for Ditto.
Brig Hannah, Nathaniel Donnell, for Ditto.
Ship Union, Jonathan Crathorn, for Lisbon.
Snow Lydia, Charles M'Kenzie, for Antigua.

CLEARED.

Ship Lovely, Thomas Grant, to Barbados.
Schooner Portsmouth, Clothier Pierce, to Rh. Island.
Brig Mary, John Hudson, to Barbados.
Sloop Greenwich, William Barnes, to Ditto.
------Samuel, Benjamin Pyne, to Ditto.
------Hanover, Standfast Wyatt, to New-York.
------Mary-Ann, Samuel Spofforth, to Bermuda.
------Thomas, Thomas Morton, to Boston.

Just published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street (Price One Shilling and Threepence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Easton*, in the Months of *July* and *August*, 1757.

Where also may be had,

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Harris's Ferry* and *Lancaster*, in *March*, *April* and *May*, 1757.

GEORGE BRYAN

HAS removed his Goods from his House in Front-street, above Market-street, to the large Store on the Bank, exactly opposite; the Store Mr. Footman and Company lately held. He has lately imported a Variety of Goods from London and Liverpool; particularly Woollens and Worsteds for Winter Wear; a large Assortment of Checks, Cotton Hollands, Linen Handkerchiefs, printed Cottons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, with many other European and India Goods.

N. B. English Sail Canvas; Shirts for Soldiers.

STolen, on Friday, the 30th of September last, out of the Pasture belonging to Mary Way, a grey horse about 14 or 15 Years old, and about 13 Hands high, branded, but scarcely visible, if at all, short switch Tail, good mane, hanging over to the off Side, paces a good Travel, trots and hand-gallops. Whoever secures said Horse, so that the Owner may have him again, and the Thief be brought to Justice, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and for the Horse alone, Twenty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, paid by

MARY WAY. ‡

TO be sold by publick Vendue, on Wednesday, the 19th Day of this instant October, at the late Dwelling-house of Patrick Reynolds deceased, in Mount-Holly, two Dwelling-houses, several Tracts of Woodland and Meadow Ground, all in and near Mount Holly, by us THOMAS REYNOLDS, and JOHN BISPHAM, Executors.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the Estate of the said Patrick Reynolds, are desired to pay the same; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted by the above named Executors. ⊕

Philadelphia, October 13, 1757.

THOMAS WALLACE,

Intending to leave the Province in three Weeks from this Date,

DESIRES all Persons indebted to him to pay; and those that have any Demands against him, to bring in their Accounts, which will much oblige him.

For CHARLES-TOWN, in *South-Carolina*,

The SHIP
PEGGY,
JAMES ABERCROMBIE,
Master;

Will sail about the Middle of next Month. For Freight or Passage, agree with Messieurs *Charles* and *Alexander Stedman*, or said Commander on board, now lying at *James Payne's* Wharff.

N. B. She has extraordinary Accomodations for Passengers, is a Letter-of-Marque, and mounts twelve Guns.

For LONDONDERRY directly,

The SHIP
CULLODEN,
WILLIAM HOPE
Commander;

Has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to *Conyngham* and *Nesbitt*, or said Commander.

Philadelphia, October 11, 1757.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Arent Hassert, deceased, on Mortgage, Bond, Note, or otherwise, are hereby again required to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers, or they will be under a Necessity of taking lawful Means to oblige them to it, in order to settle the Affairs of said Estate.

SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, and PAUL KRIPNER, Executors.

TO be sold by publick Vendue, on Monday, the 31st Day of October instant, at the House of Philip Welsh, on the Plantation of William Ball on the River Delaware, a little above Kensington, a large Stock of Horses, Mares and Colts, Cows, a Bull, and young Cattle, Hogs, Shotes, and Pigs, of the large Breed, Clover and other Hay, Harrows, Ploughs, and other Utensils for Farming, a Parcel of good Meadow Pasture, and sundry other Things, too tedious to mention. The Vendue to begin precisely at Ten o' Clock in the Morning, where Attendance and six Months Credit, giving Security, will be given, by

WILLIAM BALL, Administrator.

N. B. The Plantation, and several other Lots of Land, to be lett by said William Ball.

RUN away from the Subscribers, living in Kent County, Maryland, the following Servants and Slave, viz. One Thomas Rogers, an English Convict, about 25 Years old, or less, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, a well-set Fellow, smooth faced, his Hair black, well featured, and as yellow as an Indian or Mulatto: Had on when he went away, an old Kersey Jacket, and an old purple Coat, and a Pair of old Leather Breeches cut without a Seam in the Inside, and both Ends of the Pocket-flaps sewed to the Waistband. Also, Anne Sawyer, an Englishwoman, well-set, but of low Stature, very homely faced, of a swarthy Complexion, and with Child. Likewise a Negroe, called Tom, about twenty Years old, pretty tall, and a Scar on the right Side of his Lip; was sold by one Henry Batuer, at the Head of the Bay, about two Years ago. Their Cloathing is uncertain, and will change them, as they have Money, and a Silver Watch. The Woman stole her Indentures, and it is likely the Man has a forged Pass or Discharge, and a Bill of Sale for the Negroe. Whoever secures the said Servants, or Slave, so as the Owners may have them, shall have Two Pistoles for each of the Men, and one for the Woman, paid by JAMES BLEAKE, and ANNE MILTON. ‡

October 4, 1757.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1757.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Morris Morris, Brewer, deceased, are desired to pay; and those that have any Demands against said Estate, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by ELIZABETH MORRIS, Administratrix.

And all those indebted to the Partnership of Morris and Jones, are desired to pay to the surviving Partner. The Brewing Business is now carried on by Jones and Widow Morris. Those that are pleased to favour them with their Custom, may depend on the best Usage. They give ready Money for Barley, Malt, Hops and Wood.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

By the Subscriber, living in Frankford,

A Commodious two Story Brick House, 20 Feet front, and 30 back, two Rooms on a Floor, and compleatly finished, with a Lot of Ground, containing about three Quarters of an Acre, or thereabouts, lying on the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Bristol. Any Person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may know the Terms, by applying to JOSEPH PAUL. ¶

Paxton, in Lancaster County, October 2, 1757.

STOLEN, on the First of this instant October, from the Subscriber, living in Paxton, a bay Horse, about 14 or 15 Hands high, branded S on the near Shoulder, a natural Pacer, with a little white on one of his hind Feet, and marked on both Sides of his Shoulders with the Fistula, has a short Tail, is a little trimmed behind the Ears for the Bridle. Whoever takes up said Horse, and secures him, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, and if both Thief and Horse, Three Pounds, paid by me WILLIAM KERR. ¶

STRAYED from a Pasture in the Commons, belonging to Charles Jenkins, at the Sign of the Conestogoe Waggon, in Market-street, on the 29th of September last, two Geldings; one belonging to Roger Hunt, of East-Caln, in Chester County, of a black Colour, with a small Star, well shaped, about 13 Hands high, a large switch Tail, carries himself lofty when mounted, and of good Courage, shy in putting the Bridle over his Ears, and branded on the near Side R H, but not discernable without being wet; he was bred in Uochland, Chester County. The other belongs to William Smith, of Wright's Town, Bucks County, of a bright bay Colour, a white Face, one of his Hips considerably lower than the other, not shod, his Mane lately cut behind his Ears, but no where else. Whoever takes up the said Horses, and delivers them to the Owners aforesaid, or to Charles Jenkins, in Philadelphia, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward for each, paid by me CHARLES JENKINS. ¶

Philadelphia, October 10 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Friday, the 21st Day of October instant, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the Premises, in Upper Merion, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, a Messuage, or Tenement Plantation, and 138 Acres of Land, situate in Upper Merion aforesaid, late the Estate of Thomas Rieley, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, *Sheriff.*

And at same Time and Place, will be sold, sundry Stock, Wheat, Rye, and Housbold Goods.

Philadelphia October 10, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Saturday, the 22d Day of October instant, on the Premises, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, a certain Messuage, or Tenement Plantation and about 100 Acres of Land, situate in Lower Merion, about eight Miles from Philadelphia, late the Estate of Dennis Conrad, seized and taken in Execution by

JAMES COULTAS, *Sheriff.*

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Wednesday, the 26th Day of October instant, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Benjamin Davis, in Upper Dublin, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, two several Tracts of Land, situate in Upper Dublin, containing about 110 Acres, late the Estate of Cornelius Stephens, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, *Sheriff.*

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Friday, the fourth Day of November next, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Charles Jenkins, in Market street, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, three certain Messuages or Tenements, and Lot of Ground, situated in Walnut-street, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Front, on the said Street, 94 Feet, and in Depth 220 Feet, late the Estate of Joseph and John Hitchcock, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Monday, the seventh Day of November next, on the Premises, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, a valuable Plantation, pleasantly situated in Lower Merion, about six Miles from Philadelphia, containing about 300 Acres, near half cleared, a good Stone House, Barn, and fine Orchard, with other considerable Improvements, late the Estate of Daniel Byles deceased, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, *Sheriff.*

Philadelphia, October 13, 1757.

WHEREAS Maria, the Wife of Michael Moyer, of Thornbury, Chester County, hath eloped from her said Husband, and run him considerably in Debt; these are therefore to forbid all Persons from trusting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.

† MICHAEL MOYER.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1757.

STRAYED or stolen off the Commons of Philadelphia, on the Seventh Instant, a grey Horse, about 13 Hands and a Half high, has a long thick Mane, a switch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder with the Bottom of a Stirrup, has remarkable long Ears, a full high Neck, and is shod before. Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward; and if stolen, and the Thief secured, Three Pounds, paid by

JOSEPH KING.

Imported in the last ships from London, and to be sold reasonable by

THOMAS FITZSIMMONS,

At his shop, the corner of Chestnut and Second-streets, opposite Thomas Stretch's, watchmaker,

ELL wide and yd. wd. Cyprus gauze, parisnet, a great assortment of silver'd stomachers, spangled and plain, handkerchiefs and girdles spangled, shapings for shoes ditto, gimps of various kinds, Brussels and Mecklin lace, mininonet ditto for gentlemens ruffles, blown lace, paste ear-rings, Dresden handkerchiefs and tippets, polanee cloaks with hats trimmed, gentlemen and ladies muffs, cardinals, Dresden ruffles and wristbands, sword knots, silver and silk flowers, pompoons, egrets, beugles, gauze caps, trimmed in the newest fashion, brocade shoes, large French wax necklaces plain and crinckled, white Cyprus handkerchiefs, leather mount and other fans, India and English damasks, sattins, peelings, taffeties, persians, flowered and striped silks, lutestrings, ducapes, crimson and black velvet, silk handkerchiefs, India and English chints, calicoes, printed cottons and linens, fine gulix and Irish hollands, 7 8ths and yd. wd. Irish linens, sheetings, 6 qr. and ell wide muslins, fine cambricks and lawns, men and womens flowered lawn ruffles, true silver ribbons, figured and plain sattin ditto, black solitaire ribbons, sattin hats, chip and paper ditto, silk and cotton hose, worsted ditto, diaper and damask tablecloths, napkening ditto, a great assortment of changeable poplins, striped ditto, silverets, massinets, worsted damasks, camblets, callimancoes, cross bar stuffs, flannels, corded poplins, bombazeens, alopeens, crapes, scarlet broadcloths, bearskins, halfthicks, long piled shags, shaloons, striped hollands and linens, ozenbrigs, 3 qr. yd. wd. and ell wide checks, demities, durants, tammies, princes linens, Russia sheeting, gloves, long silk purses, silk and worsted mitts, with several other things, too tedious to mention. Thctf.

NOW at the Plantation of Christopher Hughes, in Bedminster, Bucks County, a black trotting Mare, blind of an Eye, branded HB. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, is desired to take her away.

⊕ *CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.*

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Man, about Twenty-one Years of Age. Enquire at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street.

‡

New-Castle, October 5, 1757.

THIS Day was committed to the Goal of this County a Man and a Woman, on Suspicion of being Runaways. The Man seems to be about 25 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, and swarthy Complexion. He says the Woman who was committed with him is his Wife, and that they came from a Place in Maryland called Quaker Neck, about seven Miles from Newtown. They brought with them a small bay Horse, and a Man's Saddle. Any Person having Demands against them, are desired to come, in four Weeks from this Date, and pay their Fees, otherwise they will be discharged by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sub-sheriff.

N. B. There is likewise in the Goal of said County a Man, who was committed as a Vagrant, by the Name of Ellis Thomas, alias John Williams, who is thought to be the Deserter advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette last June by Captain Shippen, of the Augusta Regiment. His Officers are desired to send for him. ¶

TO be sold by publick Vendue, on the 31st Day of October instant, at the House of Jeremiah Smith, in Front-street, a certain Lot of Ground, with a Brick House thereon; the Lot containing in Breadth from East to West 22 Feet, more or less, and in Depth 60 Feet, bounded on the South by Gilbert's Alley, commonly called Elfreth's Alley, on the North by Abraham Carlisle's Ground, on the East by a Dwelling-house of Thomas Maule, and on the West by Ground of John Coates, junior. The Sale to begin at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, where Attendance will be given by THOMAS PRESTON, *and* SAMUEL OLDMAN. ¶

Just imported in the two last Ships from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

HUMPHREY ROBINSON,

At his Store in Front-street, a little above Arch-street, and opposite Mr. William Callender's, very cheap for ready Money, or short Credit,

THree quarter, 7 eights, yard and 6 qr. cotton checks, dark and light ground cotton hollands, cotton gowns, silk cotton ditto, fine silk ginghams, an assortment of coloured and white ink es coloured and white filletings, 6 qr. striped linen laces, 7 qr. 8 qr. and 10 qr. ditto, 7 qr. plain cotton laces, 8 qr. and 10 qr. ditto, an assortment of coloured and white threads, broad and narrow linen and cotton striped tapes, coloured cotton and linen thicksets, pillows and fine jeans, cotton ribs, cotton barragon jeans, quality bindings, scarlet and lettered gartering, plain ribbons, fine yard wide Irish linen, ivory fans, light ground linen chints, dark ground cotton ditto, superfine Turkey striped black nankeens, grandure s, brocaded worsted burdet, worsted diamond, worsted floretta's, fine crimson Hussars shag, silk and worsted plad, British shag, a neat assortment of yard wide Yorkshire kerseys and plains, yard and 6 qr. frize, and a neat assortment of English made Carolina hats. Tbctf.

Imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

Richard Footman, and Company,

At their store in Water-street,

A Neat assortment of European goods suitable for the season, which they will sell cheap for cash or short credit.

Richard Footman intending for England in the ship Myrtilla, Richard Budden master, to sail the middle of October next, desires all Persons indebted to him and company to make speedy payment; and those that have any demands to bring in their accounts. Tbc.

ALL Persons indebted to THOMAS CAMPBELL, are required to make speedy Payment, otherwise they will be proceeded against as the Law directs, without any further Notice. And all those who have any Demands against him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and they shall be immediately paid.

Said Campbell has now on Hand, a large Assortment of fine fresh Gold and Silver Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Threads, Frogs, Chain, Cords, Vellum, &c. &c. Likewise a large Assortment of East India and European Goods, which he now sells at the very lowest Rates, as he intends leaving off Shop-keeping in a very short Time. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

Just imported in the Royal American, Capt. Tille, from London, and to be sold cheap, for Cash or short Credit, by

JAMES STEVENSON,

At the Corner of Second and Walnut streets,

A LARGE Assortment of scarlet, blue and Cloth coloured fine, super, and superfine Broadcloths, Rattinets, Shalloons, Saggathies, and other Goods. 5W.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1757.

WHEREAS all Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain William Grant deceased, have been repeatedly desired to pay the same, and many have neglected to comply with said Request; the Executors are now obliged to give Notice to every one so indebted (as if particularly named) that unless they make immediate Payment, they may expect to be sued without further Notice.

N. B. The Goods remaining in the Store, will be sold cheap for ready Money. MARY GRANT, SAMUEL SMITH, THOMAS BOURNE, JOHN WALLACE.

IF Robert Smith, *late of* Oundle, *in the County of* Northampton, *in* Old England, *will apply to* JOHN ELLIOTT, *in* Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, *he will hear of something to his Advantage by the Death of a Relation.*

If the said Robert Smith *be dead, any Person who can give a satisfactory Account concerning him, by applying as aforesaid, shall be handsomely rewarded for their Trouble.* Tbctf.

STRAYED away, on the Eighth of May last, from the Plantation of Robert Smith, in Leacock Township, Lancaster County, a whitish grey Mare, about twelve Hands high, and about seven Years old, paces and trots, has a short Bob tail, her Mane trimmed, had no Brand nor Ear-mark known to the Owner. Whoever takes up and secures the said Mare, so that the Owner may have her again, or sends Notice of her to Samuel Vernor's or John Clark's Tavern, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

⊙ ROBERT SMITH.

WRiting, arithmetick, vulgar and decimal fractions, &c. merchants accounts, the Italian method, by double entry Dr. and Cr. &c. Navigation in all its parts, both in theory and practice. Also spherical trigonometry, great circle sailing, astromomy, surveying, gauging, &c. And a complete method to keep the ship's way at sea, called a journal, whereby I teach in my school to find the longitude at sea every day at noon, by true proportions, as sure as the latitude by observation of the sun. I have the original journals to produce, in which it will appear the plan is like a chain, the first link of which being fixed to the port departed from, each day's work is a new link joined to the other, till the last link is fixed to the port arrived at; each day's work being truly wrought, the journal is complete. My journal from England to Cape-Henlopen (or Cape-James) in America, and from thence to the Lizard-Point again, I have proved to be within one degree of longitude (which is near 140 degrees of west longitude) as appears in my journals, to be produced, with others of the like sort, and are good proofs of my true principles. Although sun and stars should disappear for several days and nights, my plan will find both latitude and longitude at noon every day, or any other hour: It is a rational plan, and founded upon great and long experience at sea, both on board the royal navy and merchant ships, &c.

N. B. *I have taught navigation and kept a journal above forty years: The scheme I now teach is new, and never was in printed books, and has been approved of by proper judges. Your log line must be 50 feet between each knot, and glass just 30 seconds; or your log-line may be 48 feet between each knot, and glass just 29 seconds, true proportions. I give due attendance in my school, in Front-street, Philadelphia, at Martin Welch's chamber, next door to John Leacock's, gold-smith, opposite to Norris's-Alley, and teach both day and night schools, or wait on gentlemen at their lodgings at appointed hours, &c.*

ANDREW LAMB. ‡

CAME to the House of Robert Porter, in the Township of Whitpain, the 15th Day of January, a dun Gelding, about thirteen Hands and a Half high, paces and trots. He belonged to the said Robert Porter about seven Years ago, and was sold to one Matthew M'Cullough. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

¶ ROBERT PORTER.

ON the tenth Day of November, 1757, at the dwelling Plantation of Catesby Cocke, in Fairfax County, Virginia, will be sold to the highest bidder, for Bills of Exchange or current Money of Virginia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania, with one Year's Credit, without Interest, and two Years longer upon Interest, if desired, sundry valuable Tracts of Land, to the Quantity of 20,000 Acres and upwards, lying in Fairfax, and the Counties adjacent; some of these Tracts are about seven, and none above forty Miles from Navigation; several of them near Kittoctan Creek, close by the Meeting-house, and convenient to Church, Court house, and Merchant-mill, with Streams of Water running through them, fit for Mills, Meadowing, Farming, and Planting. On the said Tracts are many Tenements yielding Rents, and two fine Negroe Quarters; also the dwelling Plantation, known by the Name of Belmont, containing above 1300 Acres, upon Occoquon-bay, and Pohick creek to be sold altogether, in two Parcels, being 17 Miles below the Town of Alexandria, 12 from Dumfries, and 3 from Colchester, and in a very good Neighbourhood; the Situation is exceedingly healthy, pleasant and profitable having a large and beautiful Prospect for 30 Miles down Potowmack River; a large Dwelling-house, with great Conveniencies of Closets, deep and dry Cellars, a bricked Well, close to the House and Garden, extreme fine Water, not quite 26 Feet deep; Orchards of the choicest Fruit, large Marshes, improvable at a small Expence; great Quantities of Hay are yearly mowed; the Bay of Occoquon semicircularly borders this Land, and for a Mile affords the finest Shore imaginable for hawling a Seine, besides the usual Fishing for Pearch, Carp, Bass, &c. here is an extraordinary Fishery in the Months of January, February and March, for Shad, there having been generally sold fresh, in the Season, to the Value of Sixty Pounds, besides what have been salted up for Exportation, &c. This Article may be vastly improved, it being the only early Fishery in the Freshes of Potowmack. There are few better Places in Virginia for Hunting and Fowling. The other Part of this Land lies Half a Mile upon Pohick-Creek, 2 Miles below the Ware house, and abounds in fine Situations, with beautiful Prospects of Water and Land, with good Fishing, Hunting, and Fowling. The whole Tract abounds with fine Springs, is well wooded, and fit for a Gentleman, Merchant, or Planter; there are also four Tenements paying Rents. Any Person inclining to purchase is desired to apply to Mr. William West, in Loudon County, on the main Road to Winchester, or to Catesby Cocke, at Belmont, who will show the Premises, and treat about them at any Time before the Day of Sale.

There will also, at the same Time and Place, be sold between forty and fifty valuable Slaves, and a large Quantity of Stock, Tools, Implements of Husbandry, Houshold Furniture, Books and Pictures, with one Year's Credit, without Interest, giving Bond and Security as usual: Five per Cent. discount will be allowed for ready Pay and the Sale continued till all is sold.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1757.

DESERTED, about eight a Clock this Morning, from His Majesty's Service, one John Johnson, aged about 20 Years, and born in the North of Ireland, five Feet eight Inches high, very lusty and full faced, of a light brown Complexion, and had the Mark of a Cut on one Side of his under Lip: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, brown Jacket, brown Shag Pair of Breeches, blue Stockings, a short cut light coloured Wig, with a high cocked Hat. Whoever apprehends said Deserter, or gives proper Intelligence, so that he may be taken, shall receive Six Pounds this Currency Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

¶ Lieutenant ARCHIBALD M'AULAY.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1757.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Gentlemen, and others, that EVAN LEWIS, Distiller, who lately lived in an Alley between Christ Church and Market-street, near the Butchers Shambles, is removed over Poole's Bridge, near the Three Crowns, where he intends to carry on his Business of distilling as usual; and hopes those who have been kind enough to indulge him with their Custom hitherto, will still continue their Favours, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by

¶ EVAN LEWIS.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY Negroe Woman, Bermuda born, has had the Small-pox, is a very good Cook, and fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Woman, this Country born, with a young male Child, nine Months old; she can do all Sorts of Housework, has had the Small-pox and Measles, and is sold for no Fault, only that she breeds too fast. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street. ¶

Just imported from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Store in Chestnut-street,

A GOOD Assortment of European and India Goods. Where may be had English Cheese, Brimstone, Copperas, 8, 10, 12 and 20d Nails. Tbc.

To be SOLD by

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At the corner of Chestnut and Water-streets, near Pemberton's Wharff,

SUNDRY sorts of dye stuffs, as madder, ground redwood, indigo, &c. Also rum, melasses, loaf and muscovado sugar, coffee, tea, rice, allspice and ginger, train and sweet oil, mackrel, and sundry other goods. Tbc.

N. B. The INSURANCE-OFFICE for SHIPPING is kept by him as usual.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Wench, that has had the Small-pox, fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office. ¶

To be SOLD,

A CERTAIN Brick Messuage or Tenement, with a Brick Kitchen, and a Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, situated in Gilbert's Alley, containing in Breadth on the said Alley 15 Feet, and in Depth 48 Feet and a Half, bounded on the East with Land late of Arthur Wells, on the South with a House and Lot of Richard Hall, on the West with Ground late of Thomas Wells, about 200 Feet from Second-street, and on the North with the said Alley. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to Thomas Say, in Second-street, a little above the Sign of the George, and know the Terms of Sale. ¶

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office.*

STray'd or stolen from the Subscriber, of Germantown, Dutch School-master, on the 16th of May last, a pretty large brown Cow, has some white Spots on her hind Parts, her Belly also white, has large high Horns cut off at the Ends, about three Months ago her Ears were cut shorter, was supposed to be near calving when she went away: Whoever informs the Owner where she is, so as he may have her again, or brings her to him, shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN BECKER. §

Just imported, and sold by

JAMES EDDY,

Opposite Black-Horse-Alley, in Second street,

A LARGE assortment of blue and white stone earthen ware, Irish linens, and fine hollands, fine and coarse felt Hats, bohea tea, best raisins of the sun, linseed oil, Bristol crown window glass, 8 by 10, 11 by 9, and other larger sizes, and fine London crown glass, fit for samplers, picture frames and shell-houses, white and red lead, yellow oker, Spanish whiting, and Spanish brown, white vitriol, magnes, letherage, gold leaf, Prussia blue, vermilion, verdigrease, rozin, and allom, with sundry other goods, at the lowest Prices, for ready money.

To be SOLD,

A Very valuable Plantation, situated in Blockley Township, containing about 100 Acres, about four Miles and a Half from Philadelphia, lying on the great Road leading to Lancaster, adjoining Lands of William and Isaac Warner, Isaac Kite, and David George, with a Dwelling-house and Barn thereon, about forty Acres of good Woodland, the rest being cleared, and extraordinary good Meadow, with a constant Stream of Water running through it, and a Ditch that waters it in the driest Season, and a good deal more may be made with very little Expence. For Terms, enquire of Thomas Williams in Second-street, near the Market, or Jacob Heston, in Maxfield Township, Bucks County. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of George Kreebel, in Lower Salfort Township, on Skippack, the second of June last, a black pacing Mare Colt, has white Feet behind, and no Brand-mark. The Owner is desired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. GEORGE KREEBEL. ¶

Philadelphia, May 26, 1757.

JAMES SMITH, and JOHN WINTER, of this City, cast Bells of all Sorts; for Churches, Ships, &c. Also Brass Mortar-Pieces, Cohorns, Field-Pieces, &c. Old Bells, &c. re-cast, or old Metal taken in Exchange. The above will be cast to any Weight or Dimensions required, with Ornaments, Coats of Arms, and Mottoes, as good and as neat as any that come from England, at reasonable Rates.

N. B. Ready Money for old Copper, Bell or Gun Metal, and Brass, by said Smith, in Second-street, near the Market, at the Sign of the Founders Arms.

Just imported from London, and to be sold by

SAMUEL EMLEN,

At the Sign of the Golden Heart, in Philadelphia,

A FRESH Parcel of the genuine Dr. Benjamin Godfrey's Cordial. At the same Place may be had Bateman's Pectoral Drops, Wholesale or Retail. Also Turlington's Balsam, Bostick's and Daffey's Elixir, Squire's grand Elixir, Dr. Bateman's great Cordial purging Elixir, Dr. Bateman's golden and plain Spirits of Scurvy Grass, Dr. Anderson's, or the true Scots Pills, Locker's Pills, and Hungary Water. ¶

WHEREAS EDWARD BROADFIELD, of Trenton, came from England in order to cure and put up STURGEON in the best Manner, different from any that has been put up in these Parts; and for these five Years past, at great Expence, has carried on the Business, and given general Satisfaction to those who have bought for Exportation, or Home Consumption.

The said Broadfield has now a Quantity of the said Fish; and those Persons who have already favoured him with their Custom, and find them to be deserving of Recommendation, hopes that it will not be wanting, in order to encourage said Fishery. And if Care be taken to keep the said Fish under Pickle, it will keep good in the hottest Climates, for two Years, which has already been sufficiently proved; and if any of the Pickle should waste, only add as much Vinegar as will cover it, putting a Cloth over the Cask, and the Head upon that, to keep the Air out, and you may preserve the Fish as long as you please.

N. B. Said Broadfield is obliged to all People who have already favoured him with their Custom; and the said Fish, which were formerly sold by Alexander Lunan, on Hamilton's Wharff, are now sold by Thomas Mullan, at the Tun in Water-street, and by no other Person in Philadelphia. Tbc.

Just imported in the last Ship from London, and to be sold very cheap, by

STEPHEN CARMICK,

At his Store in Water-street, the third Door above Market-street,

THE best thick ozenbrigs, ticklinburgs, ravens duck, white and brown Russia and Irish Sheeting, fine ell wide Holland ditto, yard wide tandems, double silesias, fine and coarse yard and 7 eights Irish linen, fine white princes linen, brown glazed Holland, long lawns, clear lawns in pieces and patches, fine and coarse cambricks, muslins, 9 qr. Flanders, and 7 eights English ticken, dowlas, bandanoes, Scots and Cumberland handkerchiefs, fine spotted pocket ditto, fine and coarse buckrams, calicoes and cottons, nankeens, ell wide black Persian taffeties, 7 eights, yard, and yard and 3 eights cotton and linen checks, a large assortment of coloured fustians, thicksets and jeans, black, blue, scarlet and buff coloured knit breeches, mens fine and coarse white and mixed thread stockings, pins, fine and coarse writing paper, superfine and coarse scarlet, red, blue, and drab coloured broadcloths, black, blue and scarlet everlasting, scarlet shaloons, fine Dandriff combs, crow, cloth, blue, 3 corded white and scarlet sewing silks, coloured and white threads, fine black, blue, white, pink, scarlet and cloth coloured durants and tammies, black and green calimancoes, blue and pink coloured sattins, felt and castor hats, blue and dark coloured boiled camblets, powder and shot, the best mill saws, with sundry other articles. Tbc 3 M.

Sadsbury, September 19, 1757.

WHEREAS a certain Samuel Lindsay, of Pennsbury Township, in Cumberland County, did, on or about the 13th Day of March, 1750, obtain one Bond from Robert Cowan, of Chester County, for the Sum of Twenty Pounds, payable on the 12th Day of March now next to come; which Bond hath been long since fully paid to him the said Lindsay, and by him detained. These are therefore to forewarn all Persons not to take any Assignment on the said Bond, under any Pretence, Colour or Reason whatsoever, for I will not pay or discharge the said Bond, it being already paid as aforesaid. † ROBERT COWAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

October 20, 1757. NUMB. 1504.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

PHILADELPHIA.

A SUPPLEMENT to an Act, intituled, "An Act for binding "out and settling such of the Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, *"imported into this Province, as are under Age; and for "maintaining the Aged, Sick and Maimed, at the Charge "of the Province."*

WHEREAS the said Act, intituled, "*An "Act for binding out and settling such of "the Inhabitants of* Nova-Scotia, *imported "into this Province, as are under Age; and "for maintaining the Aged, Sick and Maimed, at the Charge of the Province,*" orders and directs the Overseers of the Poor of the several Townships in this Province, to provide for, and maintain such of the late Inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia*, as by Reason of Age, Impotence, or any bodily Sickness and Infirmity are rendered incapable to provide for themselves; but is defective in not pointing out and directing the Method by which the Expence and Charge of such Supporting and Maintainance should be paid and defrayed.

And whereas the Overseers of the Poor of the said several Townships have, from Time to Time, laid out and expended considerable Sums of their own proper Monies, and have staked their Credit for other Sums, for the Purposes aforesaid, which yet remain undischarged, and not satisfied, and have of late neglected and refused to afford them the said Inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia* the usual Subsistance, whereby many of them are in the most necessitous and distressing Circumstances, and likely to perish for want of the necessary Relief; for remedying whereof, *Be it enacted* by the Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle, Kent*, and *Sussex* upon *Delaware*, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful, and the Commissioners, or a Majority of them, nominated and appointed by the Act, intituled, "*A Supplement to the Act, intituled, An Act for granting the Sum "of* Sixty Thousand Pounds *to the King's Use, and for "striking* Fifty-five Thousand Pounds *thereof in Bills of "Credit, and to provide a Fund for sinking the same; and "for granting to His Majesty the additional Sum of* One Hundred Thousand Pounds," are hereby enjoined and required to settle and adjust the Accounts of the said Overseers of the Poor, in whose Townships the said Inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia* are, or have been, dispersed; and when settled, to allow the same, and for the Payment and Discharge thereof to draw an Order or Orders on the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of this Province, which Order or Orders the said Trustees are hereby enjoined and required forthwith to pay and discharge, out of the said Sum of *One Hundred Thousand Pounds* granted to His Majesty's Use as aforesaid.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in case any of the said Inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia*, that are under Age, should be bound out to any Trades or Occupations, and before the Expiration of their respective Indentures, the said Inhabitants of *Nova-Scotia*, by any Order, Direction, or Act of Government, should be sent for, carried, or transported out of this Government, then, and in such Case, the said Minors, or Persons under Age, shall be, and are hereby declared to be freed anddischarged of and from the Covenants in the said Indentures respectively contained, and from the Service and Employment of their respective Masters and Mistresses; and their said several Masters and Mistresses, in such Case, shall be paid at the Expence of the Publick a reasonable Consideration for the respective Apprentices so as aforesaid discharged from their Services.

On Sunday last the Captains Cochran and Stewart arrived here from Londonderry in short Passages, by whom we have the following Advices.

WARSAW, July 9.

A COURIER arrived here Yesterday from Field-Marshal Apraxin, who says, that the Prussian and Russian Armies were, the 5th Instant, within six German Miles of each other, and the Russians were continuing their March forward. It is supposed that Marshal Lehwalt will not advance, but wait to be attacked in his Camp of Insterbourg, which is said to be a most advantagious One.

Warsaw, July 13. It is said here, that Pillau is bombarded by Sea, and that the Town of Memel has surrendered, but not the Citadel, into which the Garrison has retired. The Russians have demanded of the Palatinate of Ponlachia 5000 Carts, to transport their Magazines from the River Bug to Grodno, which is grievously complained of, and will certainly greatly distress the Country, especially at this Season of the Year. We have nothing new of Marshal Apraxin's Army; he is still about six German Miles from Marshal Lehwalt's Van Guard.

July 16. A Courier arrived here Yesterday Morning, with an Account of Memel's having surrendered. The Terms of the Capitulation were, that the Garrison should go out with all the Honours of War, but should engage not to serve against the Empress, or any of her Allies, for the Space of one Year. Marshal Apraxin's Army has certainly passed the Neimen, and is advancing slowly towards Prussia.

Munich, July 23, The Contingent of Saltzbourg to the Amount of 600 Men, are already entered into the Elector of Bavaria's Territory; but they had hardly got out of their own, before they began to mutiny, and about 80 of them have deserted.

Elbing, July 13. After the Reduction of Memel, the Russian Fleet went to Pillau, which defends the Entrance of a Kind of Bay, at the Bottom of which is Koningsberg. The Russian Ships are actually battering Pillau, and the Report of the Cannon is heard here.

From the Head Quarters of the Austrian Army at Niemes, in Bohemia, July 16.

The latest Advices from the Enemy's Camp, at Bomish Leipa, bring a Confirmation of their retiring still further; not by the Road of Kamnitz, as was believed Yesterday, but by that which leads to Krumbach, in Consequence of which the first Line of our Army has already passed the Polzen, and the other will follow it forthwith. The Light Troops, who go a-head, are also ordered to follow the Enemy, and harrass them as much as possible.

Prague, July 16. We are informed by Deserters, that the Corps of the Army under Marshal Keith is blocked up on all Sides, and suffers greatly from the Scarcity of Provisions. In his Camp a Pint of Water sells for five Creutzers. We are assured that our Croats have taken the Baggage which had been sent from Leitmeritz to Dresden by the Elbe, and that this Capture is valued at 100,000 Crowns. A Saxon Army is forming, which hourly increases, as two or three Hundred Deserters arrive in a Day.

Dresden, July 20. The King of Prussia has very considerably reinforced his Left, which forms a Kind of Line, extending to Lusatia. The News of a Battle is hourly expected.

On Sunday Evening were brought hither about 200 Pandours, and several of their Officers, who were made Prisoners a few Days ago in an Action between Aussig and the Frontiers of Saxony, which is said to have been very bloody.

Ratisbon, July 18. All our Letters from Bohemia agree, that the Army of the King of Prussia is drawing towards the Frontiers of Saxony, and that it seems very probable that it will soon entirely evacuate Bohemia.

Vienna, July 18. We just now, from Colonel Macellicot, preceded by eight Postilions, receive the agreeable News, that General Count Macguire, at the Head of a Corps of 12 Companies of Grenadiers, 1500 draughted out of different Regiments, and some Hundreds of German Horse, had forced the important Post of Gabel. The Attack was exceeding sharp, and very obstinately maintained. Our Troops, after having cut down with Axes the first Gate of the Town, made all imaginable Efforts to force the other; but the same being defended by Barricadoes, the Enemy made so vigorous a Defence, that General Macguire beginning to want Ammunition, resolved to give over the Attack, and renew it the next Day, when the Garrison demanded to capitulate. It consisted of two Battalions of Grenadiers of the King's Regiment, two Battalions of Fusileers, and between 4 and 500 Cuirassiers, Dragoons and Hussars, making in all upwards of 3500 Men, who surrendered themselves Prisoners of War. General Macguire, to do Justice to their gallant Defence, left the Officers their Swords and Equipage. We also took 10 Pieces of Cannon, upwards of 400 Waggon-loads of Provision, and a great Quantity of Baggage. Our Loss in Killed and Wounded is between 3 and 400 Men.

Hamelen, July 19. Last Sunday at Noon, there was a sharp Skirmish between a Body of our Troops, commanded by Major General Hardenberg, and a Detachment of ten Thousand French, who attempted to cross the Weser near Wickensend, from whence the Enemy must have retired with Loss equal to ours, if not greater, our List of killed and wounded not being yet made out. Yesterday in the Evening the Rear Guard marched by the Forest of Hastenbeck, Bonie, and Harle, for Wickensen, where the Duke of Cumberland has taken up his Quarters.

Dresden, July 22. The King of Prussia is advanced towords Budin with his Army, and the Prince his Brother, being apprized that the Austrians were in Possession of Gabel, which cut off his Royal Highness's Communication with Saxony, he immediately detached 4000 Men that Way to dislodge them, which we hear they effected; and that the Austrians lost a great Number of Men.

Hanover, July 23. Our Regency have just now received the following Summons.

'His Most Christian Majesty's Army being in Possession of several Parts of the King of England's Electoral Dominions, the Regency of Hanover is hereby enjoined, on Pain of military Execution, to send Deputies to the Head Quarters of the above Army, in order to treat about Contributions, and the other Kinds of Provision to be delivered the Army; and to agree on such Regulations as shall be found consistent with the Laws of War.

From the Head Quarters at Stutt Olendorff,
July 21, 1757. D'ETREES.'

Vienna, July 28. Letters from our Army under the Command of Prince Charles of Lorrain, and General Daun, give an Account that the Dispositions were continued for approaching the Prussian Army, in order to give them Battle; that according to Advices from Leitmeritz, his Prussian Majesty had ordered General Keith to form the Troops under his Command as an advanced Guard to the main Army, which, as it was reported, would together, compose a Body of 90,000 regular Troops, so that we daily expect to hear of a decisive Engagement.

Paderborn, July 23. Three Prussian Regiments have been detached from the Army of the Duke of Cumberland, to reinforce the Garrison of Magdebourg. This Prince's Army still consists of 45,000 Men, exclusive of detached Corps and Garrisons: We may also except the Hunters, whose Number is very considerable; and those of Brunswick are likewise assembling, on Advice of a Detachment of French Troops being gone that Way.

Dusseldorp, July 25. According to the last Letters from Westphalia, the Hanoverians continue to retreat as fast as the French advance. The latter have halted at Haltzminden no longer than was necessary to get Forage for their Horses, which took up the more Time, as the Hanoverians leave nothing in the Places they abandon. The 21st the French decamped, and on the bare Report of their March, the Hanoverians abandoned Scherf-Olendor, which the former entered the same Day; and though the Hanoverians had posted Troops in Ambush in the Woods and Defiles that lead to Hanover, yet the French, in their March from Scherf-Olendorf to Halle, suffered little or no Loss. The French on their Arrival at Halle, heard that the Hanoverians had attacked the Van Guard, commanded by M. de Chevert: On which the whole Army immediately drew up in Order of Battle to attack the Enemy; but scarce had a few Cannon Shot been exchanged when they disappeared. According to the Report of a Courier that has just passed through this City, the Hanoverians continue to run away; the French are at Hamelen, and they have already made above 500 Prisoners.

Hanover, July 26. Our army continues to be daily reinforced by numbers of volunteers, among whom are several persons of great quality and distinction. There was a very smart skirmish between the advanced posts the day before yesterday, in which the French were very roughly handled, and thought proper to retire, with the loss of some pieces of artillery. A general engagement is every moment expected, for which, notwithstanding the superiority the enemy has in number, our troops are exceeding eager. The Prussians are forming an army of between 30 and 40,000 men in the Dutchy of Magdebourg. It is reported that the French have summoned the city of Bremen to receive a garrison, which, as things stand at present, it is feared cannot be refused.

Hamburgh, July 22. The King of Denmark is preparing at Copenhagen a Present to the Grand Signor, of Silver and Gold Plate, to the Value of 90,000 Crowns.

Utrecht, July 28. According to all our advices from Saxony, the number of Hussars, Croats, and Pandours, dispersed along the Elbe, increases so much, that the Prussian Vessels cannot with any safety pass on that river between Dresden and Leitmeritz.

Our letters from Bohemia say, that so great a number of Saxon deserters had come in from the Prussian troops, that they had begun to establish the Saxon army, which already amounted to upwards of 12000 men.

The advices concerning the situation of the Prussian army are, that on the 18th it made a motion to the right to protect the posts of communication with the corps of marshal Keith, who continued to occupy the post of Budin, on the left of the Elbe, the most important one in that part of Bohemia; but as the Prussians have been obliged to draw further from the county of Glatz, the Austrians entered it the 18th, and have already over-run the Country towards the Neiss, and along the Frontiers of Upper Silesia.

We learn from Westphalia, that an Hanoverian detachment was surrounded, and made prisoners, on the 22d, by the French, after a brisk action.

Vienna, July 20. Yesterday Mr. Keith, the British Ambassador, set out on his Return to England.

From the Austrian Head Quarters at Klein-Schonau, July 26.

Major General de Ville is detached with 1000 Men to observe the Enemy. These Troops have taken Post at Bischtorff, situate between Lohau and Gorlitz, and cover the latter by this Position, in which Place they put some Light Troops, where there are scarce any Provisions. But to make Amends, we found in Zittau 4809 Tons of Flour, and great Quantities of Cartouches.

Prague, August 2. According to the last Advices from the Army, General Nadasti passed the Elbe with great Ease, having Pontoons in Abundance. His Corps, which consists of 30,000 Men, took 900 Prussian Prisoners in this Passage, and four loaded Waggons. Our Army was encamped the 28th ult. between Gorlitz and Zittau, and the next Day advanced towards Baudissen; and as the Prince of Prussia is not far from thence, with an Army of 35,000 Men, it is possible there may soon be an Action. The Corps under Marshal Keith does not at present consist of above 8 or 10,000 Men, the King having taken 12,000 from him to add to his Camp at Pirna. Upwards of 500 Deserters have passed by here within these few Days, several of whom have inlisted among our Troops, in Consideration of receiving six Ducats Advance. Our Parties make great Progress in Silesia, and raise Contributions as far as Schweidnitz, which must soon surrender.

Dresden, August 4. According to the Accounts we have received concerning Zittau, the Inhabitants of that Place distrest to the last degree by the Bombs and red-hot Bullets which consumed their Houses, took all imaginable Pains to save at least some Part of their Effects. They expected that as soon as the Town was taken they should find Compassion and Assistance from the Conquerors; and such indeed was the Intention of the Austrian Generals; But among

among the Troops who took Poſſeſſion of the Town there were ſeveral Pandours, Sclavonians, and others of the like kind, who making no diſtinction between the Inhabitants and the Pruſſians, took no care to aſſiſt the former, and thought all the Booty they could get on this occaſion lawful gain. The wretched Inhabitants, diſappointed of the Aſſiſtance they expected, and ſtript of almoſt all they had, were reduced to Deſpair, and a great Number of them could think of nothing better than to take refuge with the Prince of Pruſſia. The Prince, who ſaw them coming in Crowds to the Body of Troops under his command, gave them what Aſſiſtance he could, and the Queen of Poland, ſenſibly touched with the Misfortune of theſe poor People, has cauſed Remonſtrances to be made to Marſhal Daun, concerning the little Regard he had ſhewn towards a Town belonging to Saxony, and which for that Reaſon ought to have been exempted from a Bombardment. The Marſhal in anſwer ſaid, that he had not been leſs afflicted than her Majeſty with theſe melancholy Circumſtances; but that as the Pruſſians had continued obſtinately to defend the Place after having been frequently ſummoned to ſurrender it, and as it was of the greateſt Importance to deprive them of their Magazines, he had been obliged, tho' with reluctance, to have recourſe to theſe extremities, which the Laws of War allow.

Dreſden, Auguſt 4. The King, who marched a few Days ago from the Camp at Pirna with a large Body of Troops, having made a forced March, his Majeſty arrived near Bautzen a Day ſooner than he expected, whereby the Corps under the Command of the Prince of Pruſſia was relieved, and the Auſtrians, who were endeavouring to ſurround him, obliged to retire to their Poſts on the Right.

The King ſeems reſolved to keep his Ground in Luſatia. By his Orders 400 Waggons, laden with Flour, went from hence the firſt of this Month for the Army; whither we have alſo ſent forty-two Copper Pontoons, and a great Number of Iron Ovens.

Marſhal Keith, who was left upon the Frontier, to guard the Paſſes of the Mountains of Bohemia, has received Orders from the King, which obliges him to change his Situation. He arrived with his Corps laſt Saturday in the Camp of Pirna. His Rear Guard was a little harraſſed during Part of his March, by the Auſtrian Irregulars, who were, however, always repulſed; but as ſome of the Defiles were very narrow, and ſcarcely paſſable for Carriages, the Pandours carried off a few that were laden with Rice, and alſo took ſome Baggage belonging to the Officers.

On Sunday and Monday Marſhal Keith gave his Troops ſome Repoſe in the Camp of Pirna. On Tueſday he marched through Dreſden with 20 Battalions and 40 Squadrons, and went to encamp on the Right of the Elbe, before the Gates of the new City; from whence, leaving his heavy Baggage there, he marched Yeſterday Morning; and by all the Advices received Yeſterday and To-day concerning his Route, there is no Room to doubt his being gone to join the King, near Bautzen. The Army of his Pruſſian Majeſty, after this Junction, will be 60,000 ſtrong.

Prince Maurice of Anhalt-Deſſau remains encamped, with 12 Battalions, and 10 Squadrons, near Pirna, to oppoſe the Incurſions of the Auſtrian Irregulars, and to cover the Magazines at Pirna and Pilnitz.

Hanover, Auguſt 5. Marſhal Richelieu is expected here every Moment. As the Preparations which the Inhabitants of the Country had made for their Defence, are become uſeleſs, the Regency have enjoined them to remain quiet, and to deliver their Arms into the Hands of the French Commiſſaries.

Berlin, Auguſt 6. By a Courier arrived from Luſatia we have Advice, that the King's Army marched the 30th ult. from Bautzen towards Gorlitz; that the Auſtrians, encamped in the Neighbourhood, were retired; that they had abandoned Labau, and that their Army was on the 1ſt of this Month between Gorlitz and Zittau, its Left extending to the Frontiers of Bohemia.

Striegau, in Sileſia, was attacked on the 26th ult. by the Auſtrians, who were repulſed with conſiderable Loſs.

Hamburgh, Auguſt 6. 'Tis confidently aſſerted here that the King of Pruſſia has been lately abſent from his Army, and made a Tour incog. to Berlin, and afterwards to Magdebourg. Nothing tranſpires concerning the Motives to this Journey; but we know, that however bad a Situation the Affairs of that Monarch may ſeem to be in at preſent, he is not yet without Reſources, and that in a little Time he will be able to draw from his own Dominions above fifty Thouſand Recruits, all choice Men, and already well diſciplined; and that by means of ſo conſiderable a Reinforcement, he will be not only able himſelf to make Head againſt the Auſtrians, but to ſend Succours to the Duke of Cumberland, &c.

Lipſtadt, Auguſt 9. Marſhal Richelieu has taken the command of the Army from Marſhal d'Etrees, who ſet out Yeſterday for Paris. The French took Poſſeſſion of Hanover laſt Saturday.

Paris, Auguſt 8. An Expreſs from Dreſden has brought Advice of the Death of the Queen of Poland. The Marſhal Duke de Mirepoix is gone to put our Coaſts in a proper State of Defence againſt the Engliſh Fleet. The Marſhal Duke de Richelieu has Orders to puſh the War in Hanover with all the Vigour imaginable, and the Prince de Soubiſe to march into Saxony without Delay.

Utrecht, Auguſt 10. According to Advices from Saxony, the Imperial and Pruſſian Armies were at a ſmall Diſtance from each other in Luſatia, and the King of Pruſſia was advantageouſly poſted in an entrenched Camp.

Margate, Auguſt 4. The Sea-horſe of 20 Guns, with two ſmall Frigates, ſtationed off Oſtend, were ſurprized the 1ſt Inſtant by two large French Frigates, one of 40, the other of 36 Guns, who engaged the Sea-horſe upwards of three Hours; ſeveral Men were killed and wounded on both Sides; one of the Enemy's Frigates was diſmaſted, but the Sea-horſe was ſo ſhattered in her Maſts and Rigging, that ſhe could not improve the Advantage.

Oſtend is now open to harbour ſuch Ships of the Enemy as are ready to annoy our Coaſt. What may be the Conſequence, Time only can produce, unleſs a ſufficient Force is ſent there to check their Inſolence.

Saturday Night laſt the General-Wall Packet, Captain Lutwidge, arrived at New-York in ſix Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, Auguſt 11.

ON Tueſday laſt a Meſſenger arrived from his Royal Highneſs the Duke's Camp on the Weſer; and brought the following Account of what paſſed between his Royal Highneſs's Army and the French, from the 24th to the 26th paſt, incluſively.

SUNDAY, *July* 24.

THE Enemy marching in three Columns, with Artillery, towards the Village of Latford, Major General Furſtenberg, who commanded the Outpoſts in the Village, and in the Wood, ſent an Officer to inform His Royal Highneſs of it; who immediately reinforced thoſe Poſts with a Body of Troops under Lieut. General Sporcke. His Royal Highneſs found it impoſſible to ſupport the Village, as it was commanded by the Heights oppoſite to it, that were poſſeſſed by the Enemy; and withdrew his Poſt from Latford, having it always in his Power to retake it, from its Situation in a Bottom between two Hills.

The Enemy made two Attacks, one at the Point of the Wood, the other higher up in the ſame Wood, oppoſite to the Grenadiers commanded by Major General Hardenberg. They failed in both; and tho' the Fire of their Artillery was very ſmart, they were obliged to retire. The French Army encamping on the Heights oppoſite to the Duke of Cumberland's Poſts, together with the Accounts he had received, that Marſhal d'Etrees had aſſembled all his Troops, and had with him a conſiderable Train of Artillery, left his Royal Highneſs no Room to doubt of his Intentions of attacking him; his Royal Highneſs therefore determined to change his Situation, and take a more advantageous One, by drawing up his Army on the Height between the Weſer and the Woods, leaving the Hamelen River on his Right, the Village of Haſtenbeck in his Front, and his Left cloſe to the Wood; at the Point of which his Royal Highneſs had a Battery of 12 Pounders and Hauwitſers. There was a Hollow Way from the Left of the Village to the Battery, and a continual Moraſs on the other Side of Haſtenbeck to his Right. In the Evening his Royal Highneſs withdrew all his Outpoſts; and in this Poſition the Army lay upon their Arms all Night. Major General Schulenberg, with the Chaſſeurs, and two Battalions of Grenadiers, with ſome Cannon, was poſted in the Corner of the Wood, upon the Left of the Battery. His Royal Highneſs ordered the Village of Haſtenbeck to be cleared to his Front, that it might not be in the Power of the Enemy to keep Poſſeſſion of it; and the Communications we had made Uſe of during our Encampment there, to be made impracticable.

On the 25th, in the Morning, the Enemy appeared marching in Columns, as if they intended to attack; and began to cannonade us very ſeverely, which laſted almoſt the whole Day. They marched and counter-marched continually, and ſhewed as if they meant three Attacks on our Right, Left and Center. In the Evening their Artillery appeared much ſuperior to ours. The Army lay on their Arms all Night. His Royal Highneſs ordered the Battery at the Point of the Wood to be repaired; and reinforced Count Schulenberg's Command with a Battalion of Grenadiers, and two Pieces of twelve Pounders; and ſupported it by four more Battalions of Grenadiers, under Major General Hardenberg. His Royal Highneſs ordered a Battery to be made of 12 and 6 Pounders (the firſt of which were ſent for from Hamelen) behind the Village of Haſtenbeck, and took all the Precautions he could think of, to give the Enemy a good Reception.

As ſoon as it was Day-Light, his Royal Highneſs got on Horſeback, to reconnoitre the Poſition of the Enemy, and found them in the ſame Situation as the Day before. At a little after Five, a very ſmart cannonading began upon our Battery behind the Village, that was ſupported by the Heſſian Infantry and Cavalry. Their Countenance and Steadineſs in ſo ſevere a Fire, is hardly to be expreſſed or equalled. Between 7 and 8, the firing of ſmall Arms began on our Left; when his Royal Highneſs ordered Major General Behr, with three Battalions of Brunſwick, to ſuſtain the Grenadiers in the Wood, if wanted. The cannonading went on all the Time, rather augmenting than decreaſing; but it did not create the leaſt Diſorder in the Troops. There never was ſeen ſo much Firmneſs, though it laſted for above ſix Hours from firſt to laſt. The Fire of the ſmall Arms on the Left increaſed, and the Enemy ſeemed to gain Ground on us. His Royal Highneſs detached Cols. Dachenhauſen and Bredenbach, with three Hanoverian Battalions, and ſix Squadrons, round the Wood, by Afferdee. The Grenadiers in the Wood, apprehenſive of being ſurrounded, from the great Force of the Enemy that appeared there, and were marching round on that Side, though they repulſed every Thing that appeared in their Front, thought it adviſeable to retire nearer the Left of the Army, which gave the Enemy an Opportunity of poſſeſſing themſelves of our Battery without any Oppoſition. Here it was that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Head of a Battalion of Woolfenbuttle Guards, and a Hanoverian Battalion, by attacking and repulſing, with his Bayonets, a ſuperior Force of the Enemy. and retaking the Battery. The Enemy being in Poſſeſſion of a Height, that commanded and flanked both our Lines of Infantry, and our Battery, which Attack they could ſupport under the Cover of a Hill, which his Royal Highneſs could not diſpute, without expoſing his Flank both to their Artillery and Muſquetry; he ordered the Army to retreat, which was done in the greateſt Order, and with the greateſt Reluctancy, the common Soldiers deſiring to be led on to revenge the cruel and unparallelled Treatment of their Maſters and Countrymen. His Royal Highneſs retreated to Hamelen, where he halted ſome Time, and then continued his March to Lhune. The Enemy did not ſhew themſelves in any Shape during our Retreat. Whether it was owing to what they had ſuffered, or to the good Countenance of the Troops, we will not pretend to ſay. Col. Bredenbach attacked four Brigades, very ſtrongly poſted with a Battery of 14 Pieces of Cannon; charged the Enemy with his Bayonets, repulſed, and drove them down a Precipice, with a conſiderable Loſs; took all their Artillery, Ammunition, &c. but preferring the Care of his Wounded to the carrying away of the Cannon, he only brought off ſix, nailing up and deſtroying the reſt.

Colonel Dachenhauſen, on his Side, drove ſeveral Squadrons of the Enemy as far as their Army, who never gave him an Opportunity of charging them. This Attack was late in the Day, and at ſuch a Diſtance, that his Royal Highneſs was not informed of it, till ſome Time after his Retreat. The whole Loſs of his Royal Highneſs's Army, during the three Days, is as follows:

FOOT.

Hanoverians killed, 1 Officer, 3 non-commiſſioned Officers, 78 private Men; wounded, 9 Officers, 22 non-commiſſioned Officers, 249 private Men; taken or miſſing 36 private Men.

Brunſwick Troops, killed, 2 Officers, 8 non-commiſſioned Officers, 62 private Men; wounded, 10 Officers, 8 non-commiſſioned Officers, 96 private Men; taken or miſſing, 1 Officer, 3 non-commiſſioned, and 74 private Men.

Heſſians, killed, 6 Officers, 9 non commiſſioned Officers, and 80 private Men; wounded, 13 Officers, 16 non-commiſſioned Officers, 277 private Men; taken or miſſing, 65 private Men.

Seventh Battalion of Grenadiers, killed, 2 Officers, 49 private Men; wounded, 7 Officers, 8 non-commiſſioned Officers, 126 private Men; taken or miſſing 36 private Men.

Hunters killed, 1 non-commiſſioned Officer, 3 private Men; wounded, 1 Officer, and 9 private Men.

HORSE.

Hanoverians wounded, 3 Officers, 13 private Men; taken or miſſing, 4 private Men.

Heſſians killed, 1 Officer, 21 non-commiſſioned Officers, and 10 private Men; wounded, 5 Officers, 28 private Men. Hunters killed, 1 non-commiſſioned Officer, 4 private Men; wounded, 1 Officer, and 6 private Men.

[*So far the Gazette Extraordinary.*]

Paris, July 28. At a Time when we are pouring our Troops into Germany, to the Aſſiſtance of the Empreſs Queen, the Publick are here alarmed with an intended Invaſion on the Part of the Engliſh, who, it is aſſured, are making great Preparations for attacking us on the Side of Normandy, Britany, &c. the Plan being, as it is ſaid, to attempt the Demolition of Breſt, l'Orient, and other Places along the Coaſt; taking the Opportunity of the Abſence of the greateſt Part of our Marine Force, now in America. The Court however does not appear ready to make any Alteration in its main Deſign, contenting itſelf with ordering a competent Number of Troops for the Security of the Coaſts.

Paris, Auguſt 1. Count de Conflans is ſpeedily to ſail from Breſt, with 18 Ships of the Line, and four Frigates, with which he is to obſerve that which is fitting out in England for a ſecret Expedition, or he will perhaps on his Side execute an Enterprize to be likewiſe gueſſed at. A Convoy of 150 Veſſels, laden with Cannon and Rigging, is arrived at Breſt, for the new Ships built there.

Paris, Auguſt 5. There is at preſent a great Diſguſt ariſen in the Publick againſt the Spaniards, who are ſaid to have behaved extremely ill to ſeveral of our Cruizers in the Mediterranean, thoſe Cruizers having been refuſed, both at Barcelona and Carthagena, ſuch Neceſſaries and Aſſiſtance as are rarely denied to Ships of any Chriſtian Nation, much leſs to thoſe of France, whoſe Intereſts are ſo intimately connected with thoſe of Spain itſelf. Among thoſe Complaints, the Affair of M. de Caillan, Commander of the Nymph, ſeems to merit Regard: It is ſaid that this Frigate, being purſued by two Engliſh Men of War, ran under the Cannon of Cape Pedro, in the Iſland of Majorca, but that deſiring Protection of the Governor of the Caſtle, it was refuſed, ſo that the Captain was obliged to ſet Fire to the Ship to prevent her falling into the Hands of the Engliſh; himſelf and the Crew ſaving themſelves on Shore, where they were treated in a very inhoſpitable Manner, as well by the Governor as the People of the Country.

Paris, Auguſt 6. Notwithſtanding the great Rejoicings made here on Account of the late Victory obtained over the Duke of Cumberland, it is certain the Court, and in particular the King himſelf, is not highly pleaſed therewith, as from the great Superiority of our Army, there was great Reaſon to expect a total Defeat of the Hanoverians. The ſtrange Conduct alſo of the Commanders of ſome Battalions, who ſo far miſtook the Enemy as to fire on each other, is highly cenſured; and as we learn from good Hands, that two of our Regiments, of which one was Swiſs, were almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the Fierceneſs of the Fire, before the Miſtake was diſcovered.

Rochefort, July 21. An Engliſh Cruizer having been lately taken off our Coaſt, and brought in here, a Diſcovery is ſaid to be made, from the Inſtructions given the Captain of the Cruizer, of an intended Deſcent on the Iſlands of Rea and Oleron, which the Engliſh are deſirous of becoming Maſters of, in order to interrupt our Navigation into this Port, Rochelle, and the River of Bourdeaux.

LONDON.

Auguſt 2. Private Letters from France adviſe, that 16 Ships of the Line are fitting out at Rochefort, to ſail the Middle of this Month on a ſecret Expedition.

Auguſt 4. On Monday admiral Knowles took his leave of the lords of the admiralty; and yeſterday he ſet out for Portſmouth.

In order to expedite the ſailing of the fleet upon the intended expedition, the government have bought up a number of boats employed in the whale-fiſhery, inſtead of building new ones; the repair of which boats is juſt compleated in the Greenland dock. Each of theſe boats will be able to land 30 men, or upwards; and each tranſport-veſſel is to carry three or more of thoſe boats upon their booms.

Orders are given for the fleet and tranſports to be ready for ſailing from Spithead on or before the 15th inſtant.

Copy of a letter from Jonathan Parker, a foremaſt man on board the Minerva ſnow, dated Portſmouth, July 30.

"Our Veſſel Minerva was taken by a brig privateer from Bayonne; our maſter and mate taken from us, none left but me, a Dutchman, and the boy; we were kept priſoners for thirty hours, when I took the advantage of my new maſters, who were thirteen in number, confined them, bore down on ſight of the Eſſex and Iſis men of war, who embraced the opportunity of protecting me, and are come ſafe to this harbour."

The Elizabeth and Mary, of and for Philadelphia and Madeira from Corke, is arrived at Plymouth. She was taken the 23d paſt by the Amidel privateer of Bayonne, of 8 guns, and retaken the 26th by the Tartar man of war. The privateer had taken a ſnow from Antigua, and was left engaging a large merchant-ſhip when the Elizabeth and Mary parted from her.

Letters from Leghorn, dated the 16th of July, adviſe, that admiral Oſborne is arrived there with ſix men of war, and had brought in a French ſhip, as ſuppoſed, from Turkey.

An order is given to the maſter of the mint for coining 100,000 l. in ſixpences.

Laſt Friday night ſeveral admirals had a conſultation at the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe's.

'Tis expected by the gallant meaſures that have been

taken by our miniſtry, work enough will be cut out for the French againſt the next campaign; a diverſion on the coaſts of Provence being far from the moſt impracticable ſcheme in the World.

Notwithſtanding the many reports which have been ſpread concerning his Royal Highneſs the Duke's being ill, &c. we can with good authority aſſure our readers, that they are without the leaſt foundation, his Royal Highneſs being in perfect health.

On Tueſday night there was a great preſs for ſeamen, when 250 were picked up.

Yeſterday came advice that the Hampton-Court, the hon. capt. Hervey, commander, being on a cruize off the Iſland of Minorca, fell in with a French frigate of 32 guns, which he gave chace to, and would have come up with, but being little wind, ſhe put for the ſhore, at a barren and uninhabited part of the Iſland of Majorca, and by the help of her oars got cloſe to the Rocks. Here the French landed many of their officers and men, both ſeamen and ſoldiers, who pitched French colours upon the ſhore, and drew up under them. Capt. Hervey followed them as near as he could, and ſent a meſſage to the French captain to ſurrender his ſhip: but inſtead of that, he fired ſix guns into the Hampton-Court, and preſently ſet fire to his own ſhip, by which the Hampton-Court received the fire of ſome of his remaining guns, which were all loaded with grape ſhot. To put an end to this, capt. Hervey ordered a broadſide to be poured into her, and ſhe immediately ſunk. Capt Hervey afterwards took a French ſhip, laden with timber and other materials (intended for refitting two French men of war that lie diſabled at Mahon) and ſent them to Gibraltar, in regard to thoſe materials being of uſe there. In his way upwards he retook two Engliſh Veſſels laden with corn, which he carried into Nice.

According to the lateſt advices from Turin, his Sardinian majeſty ſeems determined to continue in the obſervation of a ſtrict neutrality; but at the ſame time is reviewing and compleating his forces, repairing his fortifications, and new caſting his artillery, and that he may be in a condition to cover his dominions from any inſult, in caſe of any unforeſeen turn in the affairs of Italy; as the preſent ſituation of things plainly prove, that there can be no dependance on the guaranties made by the laſt treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The joy expreſſed by the populace in Holland, on the report of the king of Pruſſia's having gained a compleat victory over the Auſtrian army, was ſo clear a proof of the inclinations of the people, that it is apprehended a certain court will lay hold of it to renew and inſiſt upon a propoſition, of which ſome overtures were made long ago.

Auguſt 6. Yeſterday Morning Sir Edward Hawke ſet out for Portſmouth.

A Letter from Hanover, which came by this Day's Mail, dated the 29th of July, ſays, that they were in the utmoſt Conſternation, the French Army being expected as the next Day; that his Royal Highneſs the Duke is in good Health, and encamped at Neimbourg, in order to cover the Grand Magazine, which is about fifteen Miles on this Side Hanover; and that the two Armies are about five Miles diſtant from each other, ſo that a ſecond Battle is expected daily. The ſame Letters ſay, that the Day before the Battle 100 Huſſars left the French Army, and came to the Duke's, and offered themſelves, who were immediately incorporated with the Huſſars, and behaved very well in the Battle.

By Letters from Breſt and Rochefort, which came in the laſt Mail, there is an Account, that ſix Engliſh Ships, two of which are Privateers, have been brought into thoſe Ports by the French Privateers laſt Week.

Private Letters from Stockholm adviſe, that the preſent ruling Party in Sweden are going to conclude a Treaty with certain Powers, by which they propoſe the Recovery of all the Countries the Crown of Sweden poſſeſſed in Germany, in Conſideration of furniſhing an Army of 30,000 Men, to act in Conjunction with the reſt of the Allies, till the Ends propoſed by this Treaty are accompliſhed.

All the Officers concerned in the Expedition are ordered to Portſmouth directly.

General Mordaunt ſet out this Day for Portſmouth, to go with the Troops on the Expedition.

Auguſt 11. We hear the Grand Signior has notified to the Court of Ruſſia, that if ſhe don't withdraw her Forces, he will ſend an Army into Tartary, &c.

Auguſt 13. The total Loſs of the Allies in the Engagement between his Royal Highneſs the Duke and the French was,

	Killed and miſſing, - -	547
	Wounded, - - - - -	907

		1454

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated Auguſt 7.

"Thurſday came here Vice Admiral Knowles, and immediately went on board the Neptune to expedite the Fitting her, and Yeſterday he hoiſted his Flag on board her.

"The Number of Ships to be employed on this Expedition are continually altering; at preſent it has a very formidable Appearance: The Ships now ordered to compleat their Proviſions are, the Royal George, Royal Anne, and Royal Sovereign, of 100 Guns; Neptune, Ramillies, Barfleur, and Namur, of 90 Guns; the Royal William, Princeſs Amelia, and Magnanime, of 80; the Burford, Dublin, Alcide, Torbay, and Intrepide, of 70 Guns; and the Medway, America, Achilles, and Dunkirk, of 60."

Forty Men, we hear, are to be draughted out of each Battalion in Great-Britain and Ireland, to ſupply the new Embarkation for New-York. This freſh Body of Troops is to be commanded by Colonel Whitmore; and for their Encouragement, the Lieutenants are to have Five Shillings a Day Advance, and the Men a ſmall Addition to their Pay.

Auguſt 14. The Ruſſian General has ſent to Marſhal d'Etrees, to inform him, that if he committed any Hoſtilities in Hanover, he had Orders to withdraw his Troops: And a Treaty of Neutrality is ſaid to be under Conſideration between the King of Pruſſia and the Ruſſian Court.

Auguſt 15. A French Privateer of 16 Guns, and 100 Men, is taken by the Litchfield and Centaur Men of War, and carried into the Canaries.

According to private Letters from Dantzick, the Ruſſians have hitherto carried on the War with the ſtricteſt Diſcipline; and, on the other Hand, the Pruſſians, who are very ſtrongly poſted, ſeem to act entirely upon the Defenſive; inſomuch that moſt People believe, there is a Treaty upon the Carpet at Peterſburgh; and ſome go ſo far as to aſſert, that a Suſpenſion of Arms will ſpeedily be proclaimed at the Head of both Armies.

Auguſt 16. Dover Caſtle is undergoing a great Repair, Numbers of Perſons being employed therein, particularly towards the Sea-ſide; and the Cannon and Carriages are putting upon a proper Footing.

On Friday laſt Orders were given for the Three Regiments of Foot Guards to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march at a Minute's Warning.

The French Prize mentioned a few Days ago to have been taken by the Eagle Privateer of Briſtol, in Company with the Sarah Privateer of Jerſey, is about 700 Tons, bound to Quebeck: The Officers report, that there is on board a Cheſt of Money, beſides Gold and Silver Laces, and is computed to be worth 20,000 l. She had 20 Guns, and 100 Men, and had four Ships under her Convoy for the ſaid Place.

As the French Privateers have made but few Captures of late, it is ſuſpected that many of them are recalled from their Cruizes, in order to take out their Hands for manning the Fleet fitting out at Breſt and Rochefort.

On Saturday Tranſports were contracted for to carry a Reinforcement immediately to America.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Auguſt 18.

"Every Thing for our Expedition ſeems to be in Readineſs, and wait only for the Tranſports."

"At Spithead the Admirals Hawke, Knowles, and Broderick, with 18 Sail of the Line, and 4 Frigates."

WILLIAMSBURG, October 7.

On Wedneſday Evening the Hon. Edmond Atkin, Eſq; his Majeſty's Superintendant of Indian Affairs, in the Southern Diſtrict, returned from the Weſtern Frontiers of this Dominion; having, we hear, ſettled Affairs with the Cherokees in thoſe Parts entirely to Satisfaction, and entered into the ſame Regulation with them as before with the Catawbas, for their future Aſſiſtance; ſo that if thoſe Meaſures are ſupported, it may be ſuppoſed the back Inhabitants, will have little to fear from the Enemy's Parties for the future. The ſeveral Parties of thoſe Indians went Home in the beſt Diſpoſition imaginable. While they were employed in thoſe Parts, they ſcouted ſo near Fort Du Queſne, as to kill the Enemy Indians in Sight of it, by which the back Inhabitants were rendered quiet and eaſy; but as ſoon as thoſe Parties were gone, the Enemy's Indians made an Eruption into the Settlements on the South Branch of Potowmack, and killed and carried off many of the Settlers; which ſhews the Neceſſity of keeping up relieving Parties of our Indians. It is ſuppoſed the Catawbas who were ſent for to ſucceed thoſe Cherokees, are before this Time arrived in thoſe Parts.

ANNAPOLIS, October 6.

Since our laſt the Ship Patuxent, Capt. Lowndes, from Liverpool, came up the Bay as far as this Place, having had a very long Paſſage. About 100 Leagues off our Capes, a little to the Southward, they ſaw a Sloop which had loſt her Maſt, and had no Body on board: Her Quarters were painted with a dirty Blue, with a white Scrowl; ſhe was about 70 or 80 Tons Burthen, and was loaded with Deck-Plank, and Tar; the Tar Barrels marked S. M.

Capt. Lowndes ſpoke with Capt. Dixon, in the Prince of Orange Privateer, of New-York, about 115 Leagues E. S. E. of Sandy-Hook: All well.

BOSTON, October 10.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, September 19.

"The French Fleet will not come out from Louiſbourg to engage our Fleet. They have a large Chain or Boom acroſs the Harbour, to prevent our Ships going in: They have been very near, and the Hunter Sloop was ſo nigh that the French fired at her from the Iſland Battery. The Hunter is diſpatched to England. Two Men have been killed near the Eaſtern Battery on the other Side of the Harbour. The Nightingale Man of War and the Maſtſhip arrived from Piſcataqua the 3d Inſtant."

NEW-YORK, October 17.

Captain Lutwidge ſailed from Falmouth the ſecond of September, but ſpoke with no Veſſels on the Paſſage.

Abſtract from a Paper, dated at Wallkill, in Ulſter County, October 5, 1757.

"We are in a dreadful Situation here! every Moment expecting to be murdered by the Indians.----Laſt Sunday Patrick Car, who lived about 18 Miles from Hudſon's River, was ſhot lying in his Bed, and his Wife and five innocent Babes, with another Woman, and her five Children, who reſided in the ſame Houſe, were carried into Captivity by the Indians.---We, more than any other Part of the Province, have felt the direful Effects of an Indian War: Nothing has yet been done to ſuccour us; the Frontier-Settlers are all coming in, having abandoned their little Habitations, to preſerve their Lives. The late military Duty our young Men were obliged to perform, has cauſed many of them to go a privateering (having no Property of their own to defend) ſo that we are incapacitated from defending ourſelves as we uſed to do.------We are in daily Expectation of hearing more Damage done, as we make no Doubt many ſcouting Parties of Indians are now out on the ſcalping Account.-----A few Men properly poſted in Block-Houſes, on the Frontiers, would be a great Protection to us this Winter------.

We have a Report of ſeveral other Perſons being carried off by the Indians near Miniſink, but cannot obtain the Particulars.

Captain Lyel, from St. Chriſtophers, arrived here on Monday laſt, and brought as Paſſengers two Officers belonging to a Rhode-Iſland Privateer Brig, which has lately been caſt away in the Weſt-Indies. The Crew were ſaved.

From Goſhen we learn, That an Enemy Indian was taken a few Miles off that Place; he was well known to be at the Treaty at Eaſton, held by the Governor of Pennſylvania in July and Auguſt laſt, and ſaid (if there is any Dependance to be put on Indian Intelligence) there was a Body of near 500 Indians come out to diſperſe themſelves along the Frontiers in Parties of Tens, that they might the readier accompliſh their Deſigns on the Engliſh, and run the leſs Hazard of being diſcovered.

We hear that Governor Reynolds had the Misfortune to be taken on his Voyage home from Georgia, by the Duke de Aumont Privateer, and was ſtripped even of his Clothes; as were alſo his Lady, his Child, and his Secretary; and that the ſaid Privateer was afterwards taken by an Engliſh Man of War, when there were found on board her, Governor Reynolds's Sword, his Buckles and Seal, with all the Clothes, &c. that he and his Family were ſtripped of.

Arrived, The New-York, Hinton, at Topſham from New-York. The Induſtry, Harding, at Biddeford from Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

By Letters from London, Via New-York, we learn that the Pennſylvania, Captain Lyon, from this Port for London, was taken by a French Privateer, but retaken by the King of Pruſſia Privateer, and carried into Plymouth: That the Captains Maxfield and Robinſon, were to ſail the 25th of Auguſt from London for this Place; and that Captain Bolitho was alſo to ſail ſoon.

In the Friendſhip, Capt. Cochran, from Londonderry, came Paſſenger Capt. Duncan Brown, of New-York; who, in his Paſſage from that Place for Hamburgh, in the Snow Harlequin, was taken by a French Privateer, Capt. Delamaine, in Lat. 60, 50 North, and Long. 2 Eaſt, and carried into North Bergen, in Norway; from whence he got a Paſſage to Londonderry, and on his Way there put into Sternaway, in Scotland, where he heard of Captain Thomas Lawrence, in the Sloop Crown-Point, alſo belonging to New-York, being taken by the ſame Privateer, homeward bound from Hamburgh, who was likewiſe ſent to Norway, and from thence had ſailed for Leith. The above Privateer had taken 16 Prizes, beſides the New-Yorkers.

Arrivals from this Port.

At Liverpool, Captain Arthur.
At Dublin, Captains Knox, Connor and Ruxby.
At Londonderry, Captains Stevenſon and Falls.
At South-Carolina, Captains Burrows and Mulford.
At Georgia, Captains Goff, Martin and Laws.
At Newfoundland, Captain Robins.

And Captain Jones, belonging here, is arrived at London from Antigua. Alſo Captain Henderſon, of this Port, at Newry, from Maryland.

Captain Hamilton ſailed for this Harbour from Londonderry two Days before Captain Stewart.

"Laſt Week departed this Life CALEB COWPLAND, Eſq; of the Borough of Cheſter; his Death was much lamented by thoſe who knew him, as he was a zealous Chriſtian, a tender Huſband, an affectionate Parent, and kind and ſocial Neighbour. He was, for many Years, Preſident of the Court of Common-Pleas and Quarter-Seſſions at Cheſter, and afterwards promoted to the Office of Third Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Pennſylvania; in which Places of Truſt he conducted himſelf with great Mercy, Juſtice and Impartiality, to the general Satisfaction of the People."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Two Brothers, Elias Young, from Bermuda.
Sloop Cummins, Thomas Burt, from Barbados.
Sloop Saliſbury, Benjamin Hinde, from Salem.
Sloop Seaflower, Edward Butler, from Piſcataqua.
Sloop Nancy, Matthew Jackſon, from Jamaica.
Sloop Dolly, James Gadderar, from Ditto.
Schooner Hope, William Iſaac, from Ditto.
Ship Charming Polly, Henry Dunn, from Ditto.
Ship Arnold, Charles Dingee, from New-York.
Ship City of Derry, William Hamilton, from Londonderry.
Ship Friendſhip, Thomas Cochran, from Ditto.
Ship Britannia, John M'Pherſon, from Newfoundland.
Brig Nancy, David Stewart, from Liſbon.
Brig Grace, John Richey, from Barbados.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Betty Sally, Edward Snead, for London.
Brig Polly, Samuel Houſe, for Jamaica.
Sloop Two Brothers, William Aſhbourn, for Antigua.
Sloop Frances, Robert Harvey, for Ditto.
Sloop Elizabeth, Cornelius Campbell, for North-Carolina.
Sloop Tryall, Stephen Chace, for Bay Fundy.
Sloop Rainbow, Barzilla Folger, for Nantucket.
Sloop Nancy, Matthew Jackſon, for Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Schooner William, Ebenezer Kent, to Boſton.
Schooner Hannah, Francis Rodgers, to Ditto.
Schooner Experiment, Thomas Alexander Shurlock, to North-Carolina.
Schooner Antigua Packet, James Waughop, to Virginia.
Schooner Good Intent, Henry Florence, to Salem.
Schooner Dolphin, Edward Spence, to Jamaica.
Ship Myrtilla, Richard Budden, to London.
Snow Earl of Loudoun, Jonathan Moorecomb, to Halifax.
Brig Argo, John Campbell, to South Carolina.
Sloop Samuel, Benjamin Pyne, to Barbados.
Sloop Hanover, Standfaſt Wyatt, to New-York.
Sloop Induſtry, Samuel Green, to New-Providence.
Sloop Charming Betty, John Bryant, to Boſton.
Sloop Elizabeth, Cornelius Campbell, to North-Carolina.

ON Monday, the 24th of this Inſtant October, will be opened, at the Houſe of James Dickey, in Third ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, an Evening School, where will be taught Writing, Arithmetick, in the moſt plain, practical and conciſe Method, vulgar and decimal; Merchants Accompts according to the true Italian Method of Dr. and Cr. by double Entry; Extraction of the Square, Cube, Biquadrat and Surſolid Roots; Algebra, &c. by A. MORTON.

N. B. Young Gentlemen inclining to improve themſelves in thoſe Branches of uſeful Knowledge, may agree for the Winter Seaſon, or otherwiſe, at a reaſonable Rate, with ſaid Morton, at his Lodgings (Captain Brown's) in Walnut-ſtreet. †

STRAYED or ſtolen from off the Commons of Philadelphia, about the 25th of September, a ſmall dark brown Horſe, about three Years old, ſhod before, has never been docked, branded on the near Shoulder H W. paces and trots in or out of Hand. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, and Thief, if ſtolen, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, or Twenty Shillings for the Horſe, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ⊙ ISAAC ROBERTS.

For KILLIBEGS and SLIGOE,

The SNOW MORNING-STAR, *MICHAEL WALSH*, Commander; Burthen about 150 Tons, will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage apply to Conyngham and Neſbitt, or to the Commander on board, at Hamilton's Wharff. ¶

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the *New-Printing-Office*, POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1758.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1757.

Just imported in the Ship Union, Jonathan Cratborn, from Liverpool, by John Græme, and Francis Harris, of Halifax, in Yorkshire, Manufacturers or Clothiers, a large Quantity of Woollens, suitable for the Season, to be sold cheap for Ready Money, or short Credit, by

FRANCIS HARRIS,

At his Store in Front-street, where Mr. Kidd formerly kept Store, either by the Bale, Piece or Suit.

HAlfthicks, kerseys, bays, yard wide plains, frizes, duffils, forrest cloths, fearnoughts, superfine yard wide plains, or narrow broads, 6 qr. and 7 qr. broadcloths, bearskins and frizes, 6 qr. strouds or floptifts, shaloons, calimancoes, tammies, durants, serges, longells, everlastings, shags, worsted damasks, garters, quallities, buttons, scarlet mohair, silk twist, blankets, coverlids, and sundry other goods.

N. B. As he has some Thoughts of going to England in the Spring, would willingly dispose of all his Woollens this Fall, so he will sell them cheap, and allow, according to his Country's custom, half a yard to a piece under 20 yards, above 20 to 30 yards one yard, and 30 to 40 yards a yard and a half. ¶5. Tbc.

To be SOLD by

MOSES STANDLEY,

At the Stores of Bartholomew Penrose, near the Draw-bridge, in Water street, the following goods, viz.

RUM, sugar, wine, tea, coffee, chocolate, Indian corn, beef, pork, mackrel, braziletto, lignumvitæ, logwood, fine salt, ground ginger, train oil, whalebone, New-England desks, two new boats, ozenbrigs, Irish linens, bar iron, stock buckles, and oats.

A PERSON that understands manufacturing TOBACCO, and can bring a good Recommendation, may hear of Encouragement at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street. 6

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Servant Woman, about twenty Years of Age, born in England, has had the Small Pox, can wash, iron and cook, and is fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street. †

To be sold by publick Vendue, at Snow-Hill Town, on Thursday, the third Day of November, for Ready Money, by John Selby Executor, and Ann Buncle, Executrix of Alexander Buncle,

LAND Conveniency Cyprus Swamp, lying on Pocomock River, containing 100 Acres.

Sandown, 200 Acres, with some small Improvement, lying near Snow Hill Town.

Snow-Hill Town, 35 Acres, with an old Dwelling-house, one Lot in Snow-Hill Town, No. 11, with a good Dwelling house, large Warehouse, and good Storehouse. One Lot in Ditto, No. 23, with one small Dwelling house.

Poplar Hill, and Exon, enlarged, 1075 Acres, with a good Dwelling-house, good Quarter, and good Kitchen, and other convenient Houses, with Apple and Peach Orchards, lying about a Mile from Snow Hill.

Allen's Discovery, containing 89 Acres, lying on Broad-Creek.

Water Lot, 56 Acres, in Snow-Hill Town.

Buncle's Industry, two Lots in Snow-Hill Town, with good Improvements.

Three other Lots, lying to the Eastward of Snow-Hill Town. *

TO be sold, a Plantation, situate and lying in Upper Maxfield Township, Bucks County, within three Miles of Newtown, and Twenty-nine of Philadelphia, containing 261 Acres, with a good Dwelling house, and Out-kitchen, Barn and Stabling, a good bearing Orchard, with about 220 Apple Trees, most Part grafted Fruit, 10 Acres of good Meadow, and as much more may be made; there is about 160 Acres of it cleared, the rest Woodland. For Conditions of Sale, enquire of Alice Simmons, Executrix, and formerly the Wife of John Burley, deceased, now living on the Premises. ALICE SIMMONS. ‡

N. B. The Title is indisputable.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1757.

JUST imported in the FRIENDSHIP, Thomas Cochran Master, from Liverpool, A Quantity of good Salt, to be disposed of by Joseph Reynolds, or said Master, on board the Ship, at Powell's Wharff. ¶

TO be sold by JOHN ERNST JUNCKEN, Needle Maker, at the upper End of Second-street continued, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, near Samuel Noble the Tanner, and next Door to the Sign of the New Palatinate, tinned Clasps for Tents of divers Sorts; also Hooks and Eyes, as well tinned as untinned. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of John Meredith, of Whiteland Township, Chester County, on the ninth Day of May last, a bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, and nine Years old. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. JOHN MEREDITH. ⊕

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Friday, the 21st Day of October instant, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the Premises, in Upper Merion, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, a Messuage, or Tenement Plantation, and 138 Acres of Land, situate in Upper Merion aforesaid, late the Estate of Thomas Rieley, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, *Sheriff.*

And at same Time and Place, will be sold, sundry Stock, Wheat, Rye, and Houshold Goods.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Saturday, the 22d Day of October instant, on the Premises, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, a certain Messuage, or Tenement Plantation, and about 100 Acres of Land, situate in Lower Merion, about eight Miles from Philadelphia, late the Estate of Dennis Conrad, seized and taken in Execution by

JAMES COULTAS, *Sheriff.*

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Wednesday, the 26th Day of October instant, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Benjamin Davis, in Upper Dublin, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, two several Tracts of Land, situate in Upper Dublin, containing about 110 Acres, late the Estate of Cornelius Stephens, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, *Sheriff.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Cross, late of Philadelphia, Tavern keeper, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Debts to John Wallace, *and* William M'Ilvaine, *Executors to the said Estate; and such as have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in to the said Executors, that they may be adjusted.*

Imported, and to be sold by

CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,

At the Sign of the Golden Ball, near the Three Tun Tavern, opposite the End of Strawberry Alley, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, Wholesale or Retail,

A FRESH and large Assortment of drugs, chemical and galenical medicines, Daffy's elixir, Bateman's drops, British oil, Græenough's tincture, James's fever powder, Anderson's, or the Scots pills, Stoughton's bitters, Frauncis's female elixir, Hooper's female pills, Schwanberg's fever powder, and liquid shell, Godfrey's cordial and preparation for the stone and gravel, Locker's pills, Turlington's balsam, Hungary and lavender waters, fine and common flour of mustard. And where masters of vessels, not carrying a surgeon, or a family living distant from a Doctor, may be supplied with medicine chests of all sizes. Also most sorts of oils and colours, either for ship or house painting, dry or ready ground, viz. carmine, vermilion, Prussian blue, drop lake, sap green, masticotes, verdigrease, Dutch, English and rose pinks, white and red lead, yellow oker, Spanish brown, whiting, letherage, Venetian red, lampblack, with varnishes, brushes, tools, gold and silver leaves and shells; with sundry sorts of dye stuffs, as madder, ground redwood, woad; likewise Bristol and London crown glass of most sizes, vials, gally pots, lancets, pill boxes, allom, brimstone, copperas, rozin and glue; with a great many other things too tedious to mention.

Just imported in the Carolina, Capt. Duncan, and to be sold by

FRANCIS RAWLE,

At his store, almost opposite the Ferry-house, in Water-street, near Arch-street, the following goods, very reasonably for ready money or short credit, viz.

BEST hempen and flaxen ozenbrigs, ticklenburg, Irish and Russia brown and white sheeting, Irish linens, Russia and Pomerania ditto, 3 qr. and 7-8ths garlix and dowlas, tandem hollands, single and tandem silesias, pistol lawns, German and Holland whited long lawns, variety of calicoes and printed cottons, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, clouting diaper, napkening damask, 6 qr. muslins, striped and black Persians, China taffeties, cotton, fectersoy and new romals, plain and bordered bandanoes, Cumberland duke pattern handkerchiefs, broadcloths, kerseys, halfthicks, bearskins, naps, duffils, everlastings, shaloons, tammies, durants, buttons and mohair, buckrams, corded and Venetian poplins, cross-bar stuffs, worsted damasks, calimancoes, camblets, camblettees, saggathies, blankets and rugs, red, white and striped flannels, mens and womens worsted and yarn stockings, plain and figured demities, Scots, nuns and coloured threads, tapes, bobbins, gartering, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, writing paper, powder, shot and lead, variety of cutlary ware, and sundry other goods. ¶

CHOICE pickling VINEGAR to be sold by JOSEPH TEMPLER, at the Boar's Head, in Pine-street, near the New Market, on Society hill, Philadelphia. ⊕

This Day will be published and sold by JAMES CHATTIN, *at the Newest Printing-Office, on the South Side of the Jersey Market.* (*Price* One Shilling.)

A SERMON preached in the Church of *St. Peter's* in *Lewis*, in *Sussex* County on *Delaware*, on *July* 8, 1757, being the Day appointed by the honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq; to be observed as a Day of *Fasting* and *Humiliation*, to implore the Blessing of GOD on His Majesty's Arms, especially on the Expedition now carrying on under his Excellency JOHN Earl of LOUDOUN. By MATTHIAS HARRIS, officiating Minister to the several Congregations of the *Church of England* in *Sussex* County, on *Delaware*.

*** The best Sort of Pasteboards for Bonnets or Fullers, by the large or small Quantity, likewise all Sorts of Stationary, are sold by the said *James Chattin* as usual. ‡

Philadelphia, May 5, 1757.

TO be sold by the Subscriber, the following Tracts of Patent Land, being in the Province of Maryland, viz.

Story's Meadows, containing 578 Acres, situated in Cecil County, on North-East River, about 120 Acres whereof being fine rich Swamp, may be made into good Meadow, 25 Acres of which being already cleared, and produces Grass equal to any Land in the County, its Situation renders it very convenient for Fishing and Fowling, having an Extent of near a Mile and a Half Front on said River.

Partnership, containing 230 Acres, situated in Cecil County, and within Half a Mile of three Merchant Mills, on the Head of North East River, well watered and timbered, a large Part whereof may be made into good Meadow; hath a large Range for Stock adjoining, and is not more than Half a Mile distant from North East Landing.

Part of Elverton, containing 100 Acres, situated on and near the Mouth of Deer-Creek, in Baltimore County, about one Mile from Rock-Run Landing, on Sasquehannah, adjoining the Land of Mr. Jacob Giles, and Stafford Forge.

Contrivance, containing 100 Acres, situated on the Falls of Patapsco River, in Frederick County, lying in Pipe Creek Settlement, about 18 Miles from Frederick Town, and 35 from Baltimore Town, Patapsco River. ----For Title and Terms of Sale, enquire of ENOCH STORY. ¶ Tbc. 3 Mo.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1757.

WHEREAS Hannah, the Wife of William Pyle, of the Township of Thornbury, in Chester County, hath parted from her said Husband, and run him considerably in Debt; these are therefore to forewarn all Persons from trusting her upon his Account; for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.

‖ WILLIAM PYLE.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1757.

WHEREAS Jane, the Wife of William Hall, of this City Pedlar, hath eloped from her said Husband, and run him greatly in Debt; this serves therefore to forbid all Persons from trusting her on his Account; for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. WILLIAM HALL. §

Philadelphia, September 26, 1757.

TO be SOLD, on the 26th Day of October next, at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, at the London Coffee House, a Messuage or Tenement, and Bank Lot of Ground, whereon the same stands, situated on the Bank of the City of Philadelphia, on the East Side of Front-street, containing 24 Feet front, including the Stone Steps from Front into Water street, opposite to Norris's Alley, by

WALTER GOODMAN and Wife,
DANIEL RANDLE and Wife, and
MARY MORGATROYD. ‖

JOHN BAYLY, Goldsmith,

IS removed from the House wherein he lived in Front-street, to the House where Mr. Charles Meredith lately lived, at the Corner of Front and Chestnut streets, at the Sign of the Teapot, where he carries on the Business as usual. Tbc.

ALL Persons that are indebted to Alexander Rennalds, of the City of Philadelphia Shopkeeper, by Note, Bond, Book Debt, or otherwise, are desired to make speedy Payment to the Subscribers, who are appointed Trustees, and properly impowered to receive the same: And those that have any Demands against the said Alexander Rennalds, are requested to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted by THOMAS ROBINSON, JOHN M'MICHAEL, JOSEPH RICHARDSON, and JOHN BELL.

Williamsburg, September 2, 1757.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at Stratford, in Westmoreland County, on Sunday the 28th of August, Charles Love, a tall thin Man, about sixty Years of Age; he professes Musick, Dancing, Fencing, and plays exceeding well on the Violin and all Wind Instruments; he stole when he went away, a very good Bassoon, made by Schuchart, which he carried with him, as also a Dutch or German Fiddle, with an old Hautboy and German Flute, which are his own; he rode a small white Horse with a Virginia made Saddle, and coarse blue Cloth Housing: It is supposed he will make towards Charles Town in South-Carolina. Whoever apprehends the said Love, and brings him to me, in Stratford, shall have Eight Pounds Reward, if taken in Virginia, Nine Pounds if taken in Maryland, or North-Carolina, and Ten Pounds if taken any where else on the Continent.

PHILIP LUDWELL LEE.

TO be sold, by Way of publick Vendue, on the first Day of November next, a well improved Plantation, situate in the Township of Middletown, Bucks County, containing about 170 Acres of very good Land, well timbered and watered, with a good Stone House, a new Stone Kitchen, with a good Pump in it, a good Barn and Stable, and other convenient Buildings thereon, about eight or ten Acres of Orcharding, and some Meadow, late the Property of John Stackhouse, of Middletown, deceased; the Title is indisputable. The Conditions proposed are, one Third Part of the Purchase-money to be paid in one Month after the Sale, and the other two Thirds to be paid in two equal Payments, annually, without Interest, giving Security to the Executors before they have Possession, the Vendue to be held on the Premises, and to begin at One a Clock in the Afternoon, where Attendance will be given by JOHN MITCHELL, and JOHN WOOLSTON, Executors. ¶

WHEREAS the Subscriber hereof, living in the Great Valley, Chester County, Pennsylvania, bought, about the Middle of August last, of a certain Man, who calls himself John Salley, a black Mare, 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, has a small Star, more long than round, shod round, trimmed a little back of her Ears, has a switch Tail, about five or six Years old, no visible Brand: And the said John Salley being since committed to the Goal of Chester for Horse stealing, and has confessed that he stole the said Mare some time ago out of a Pasture near New-York; this publick Notice is hereby given, that the proper Owner, by applying and proving his Property, may have her again; as also to prosecute the Thief, now lying in Goal, as aforesaid.

STEPHEN HUBBART. ¶

Newport, New-Castle County, September 24, 1757.

RUN away on Friday Night, the 23d Instant, from the Subscriber, a Servant Girl, named Catherine Preden, lately come from Ireland; she is a short thick chunky Girl, and had on when she went away, a striped Calicoe Gown, with Shells between the Stripes; also a striped Linen Gown, and a Linsey Petticoat, striped yellow and black, and a brown Linsey Ditto, white Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes, without Buckles. Whoever takes up said Girl, and brings her to her Master, or secures her in any Goal, and sends Notice thereof, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

JAMES BROOM.

Roxborough, September 28, 1757.

STOLEN last Sunday Night, out of the Pasture of Jacob Righter in the Township of Roxborough, in Philadelphia County, a red sorrel Horse, near 14 Hands high, about ten Years old, a natural Pacer, has neither Brand nor Ear mark, a small white Star in his Forehead, and a switch Tail. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and delivers him to said Jacob Righter, and secures the Thief, so that he may be prosecuted according to Law, shall have Forty Shillings Reward; but if the Horse without the Thief, Twenty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, paid by † JACOB RIGHTER.

STRAYED away, the 20th of the Ninth Month, 1757, from Charles Jenkins's Pasture, a brown Mare, three Years old, a natural Pacer, a small Star in her Forehead, about fourteen Hands and a Half high, a short switch Tail, short thin Mane, a Place cut for the Bridle, raw Bone built, a Lump on the near Shoulder, occasioned by a Collar, was shod before. Whoever takes up said Mare, and delivers her to Thomas Smith of Buckingham, in Bucks County, or to Charles Jenkins, at the Sign of the Conestogoe Waggon, in Philadelphia, shall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward from CHARLES JENKINS. †

CAME to the Plantation of Benjamin Taylor, in Kennet Township, Chester County, about the End of April last, a likely young black Mare, seems to be about three Years old, betwixt thirteen and fourteen Hands high, both paces and trots, has no Brand, lops her Ears, her mane parts to each Side of her Neck, and has some white Spots on her Back like Saddle Spots. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

¶ BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

TO be sold by publick Vendue, on Monday, the 24th Day of October next, by William Morgan, of Roxburgh Township, Six Lots of Land, from fourteen to twenty Perches front, on the Road leading from Germantown to Vanderen's Mill, and extending back to Rittenhousen's Line; three of the Lots very good Woodland, and the other three Part Woodland, and Part good Pasture. A Plan of the Lots may be seen at Moses Hall's in Germantown, or at said William Morgan's. The Title to the Lots is clear, and the Payment may be made easy, on giving Security. The Sale to begin at Ten a Clock on the Premises, where Attendance will be given by

WILLIAM MORGAN.

Just imported, and to be sold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS, Baker,

Living near the corner of Second and Walnut-streets, in Philadelphia,

SUperfine, fine, midling, and coarse bolting cloths, very cheap. Millers, or others, who are not well acquainted and skilled in choosing bolting cloths, may depend on being supplied with such (and Instructions, if required) suitable for any and every part of the bolting Business.

N. B. Said Williams has had long experience in grinding and bolting as well as in bolting cloths. Tbesf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.

October 27, 1757. NUMB. 1505.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

French Account of the late Battle between the Armies of the Duke of Cumberland and Marſhal d'Etrees, in a Letter from Lipſtadt, dated July 29. 1757.

THE Count de Giſors, Son of Marſhal Belleiſle, paſſed thro' this Place the 27th, to carry to Verſailles the News of an Action between the Army of the Marſhal d'Etrees and the Duke of Cumberland on the 26th, concerning which, and the Circumſtances which preceded it, we have ſince learnt by ſeveral Couriers the following Particulars.

The 21ſt M. d'Etrees advanced to Halle, where General Zaſtrow encamped the Evening before, and from whence he had retired, at the Approach of our Army, to join the Duke of Cumberland, who was encamped at Haſtenbeck.

The 24th, the Troops of the Duke of Orleans, and of M. de Chevert, making together about 16000 Men, engaged with the advanced Guards of Hanoverians, who attacked them ſeveral Times, but were repulſed.

The 25th, at Six in the Morning, gave Orders for the whole Army to march forward. The Army ſet out towards Noon in three Columns, and came to encamp in Sight of the Duke of Cumberland, in a Plain, where it was covered on the Right by an Eminence, and where its Left was out of the Reach of the Enemy's Cannon; ſome Hanoverian Batteries began to fire, but without doing much Harm. Both Armies remained under Arms all Night over againſt each other.

At Day-break Marſhal d'Etrees went to reconnoitre the Poſition of the Hanoverian Army, whoſe Right extended towards Hamelen, and the Left lay cloſe to Lauenſtein, which is a great Mountain covered with Wood, where the Duke of Cumberland had erected ſeveral Batteries. In Front they had a fortified Village, on the Left of which was an impaſſable Marſh.

Such was the advantageous Situation of this Prince's Army, when, on the 26th, at Five in the Morning, M. d'Etrees made a Motion which brought his Army nearer the Duke. The Batteries which the Hanoverians had on their Left fired furiouſly, and the French anſwered them by a briſk Cannonading. M. d'Etrees was deſirous, if poſſible, to have attacked the Enemy in Front, but he found ſuch inſurmountable Difficulties in this Attempt, as determined him to change his Plan.

He reſolved therefore to wind round Lauenſtein, and to penetrate at the ſame Time the Paſſage of this Mountain, to incloſe the Left Wing of the Hanoverians, and to attack it in Flank. M. de Chevert, who was ordered to execute the former of thoſe Operations, immediately marched with the Troops under him to wind round the Mountain. The Marqis d' Armentiers, Lieutenant General, on his Side, with the Body of Reſerve, penetrated by the Paſſage of Lauenſtein, and, as he advanced, he was expoſed to a Hanoverian Battery of eight Cannon, and two Haubitzers, which fired on him very briſkly, and incommoded his Troops conſiderably. Hereon he detached from his Left the Count de Giſors, with the Brigade of Champagne, to take this Battery; this young Colonel behaved ſo bravely, that at the ſecond Attack the Battery was taken, and the Cannon turned againſt the Hanoverians.

M. d'Etrees then cauſed the Infantry on his Right to fire on the Left Wing of the Hanoverians, which being as it were incloſed, and expoſed to the Fire of the Muſquetry of the Troops advancing upon it, had no Choice left but to fall back to the Centre of the Duke of Cumberland's Army. His Royal Highneſs then made a Motion to favour the Retreat of his Army to take the Route of Coppenbruck, which covers the hollow Roads leading towards Hanover.

By this Motion Maſhal d'Etrees's End is anſwered, becauſe the Duke has been obliged to remove at a Diſtance from Hamelen, and can no longer give effectual Succours to that Place, in caſe of a Siege. As Lipſtadt is in ſome Manner in the Midſt of the French Quarters, we are hitherto better acquainted with the Loſs of the French than with that of the Hanoverians, but can ſay nothing exact concerning either.

All that we know with any Certainty, is, that the Regiment of Marin, and that of Enghien, with thoſe of Champagne and Belſunce, which were employed in the Attack on the Left, have ſuffered greatly in this Action. The Count de Laval, Lieutenant General Montmorency, and M. Buſſy, who commanded the Volunteers, are killed, as are alſo ſeveral other Officers. The Marquis du Chatelet is dangerouſly wounded, the Count de Belſunce has received a Wound in the Arm, and M. de Buſquet, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Enghien, is mortally wounded.

The Day after the Action, M. d'Etrees extended his Left Wing beyond Hamelen, in which Place the Duke of Cumberland has left a Garriſon, but of what Strength is not known."

Dreſden, July 29. The Auſtrian Army having taken Gabel by Surprize, with four Battalions in it, his Pruſſian Majeſty thought proper to leave Leitmeritz on the 20th in the Morning; and he lay that Night at Leitmeritz, a Village on this Side of the Elbe, oppoſite to Leitmeritz, his Troops ſtill keeping Poſſeſſion of that Place, and the Army remaining in the former Poſition, encamped in the Plain before the Town.

The next Morning, the 21ſt, at Break of Day, Prince Henry decamped, and made ſo good a Diſpoſition for his Retreat, that he did not loſe a ſingle Man, tho' he marched in Day-light, and in Sight of the whole Corps of the Auſtrian Irregulars. He paſſed the Bridge at Leitmeritz, which was burnt, after withdrawing the Battalion that was left to guard the Town. The whole Army, then united, made a ſmall Movement towards the Gorges of the Mountains, and the King lay at Sulowitz, very near the Field where the Battle of Loboſitz was fought, on the Firſt of October laſt Year. The heavy Baggage was ſent on in the Afternoon, with a proper Eſcorte.

The Army marched next Morning, the 22d, in two Columns, and encamped on the high Grounds at Luſchitz, a little Way beyond Lenai, where it halted the 23d. No Attack whatever was made upon the Rear Guards of the Army, tho' the Evening before great Numbers of the Auſtrian Huſſars, and other Irregulars, had appeared within Cannon-ſhot of the Pruſſian Camp.

Sunday, the 24th, the Army marched to Nellendorff, and the next Day, the 25th, it paſſed through Shonewalde, and encamped near Cotta, and on the 26th encamped near Pirna, halted there the 27th, and Yeſterday croſſed the River at Pirna, and marched into Luſatia, to join the Army commanded by the Prince of Pruſſia, which is now at Lobau. This Retreat of the King's Army has been made with all the Succeſs that could be wiſhed, and without the Loſs of Men or Baggage.

Head Quarters of Marſhal d'Etrees, at Haſtenbeck, July 28. The Day before Yeſterday we gained a ſignal Victory over the Hanoverians, and their Allies, the Conſequences of which prove how advantageous it has been to us. The Enemy, who thought to find a ſafe Retreat to Hamelen, could not retire there, that important Poſt having juſt now capitulated. The Garriſon, conſiſting of 750 Men, is permitted to march out with all military Honours, and will be conducted to Hanover. We found in the Place 60 Pieces of Braſs Cannon, ſome Mortars, and Ammunition in Proportion; 40 Ovens, a great Quantity of Proviſions, ſome of the Equipages of the Duke of Cumberland's Army, and ſeveral wounded Men, who were taken Priſoners. Two Companies of French Grenadiers took Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates this Afternoon, and the Garriſon is to march out the 30th Inſtant. We had prepared every Thing for ſtorming the Place. Brigadier de Gayon is appointed to reduce to Writing the Capitulation which M. d'Etrees and the Governor of Hamelen verbally agreed to. The Army will reſt ſatisfied for a few Days with the Laurels it has already gained, after which it will proceed to Minden, and ſoon after to Hanover. We don't yet exactly know the Number of the Killed and Wounded on either Side.

Utrecht, Aug. 4. The French give out their Loſs in the late Action to amount to 1500 Men, and compute that of the Hanoverians at upwards of 2000.

Turin, Aug. 3. We hear that on the 12th of laſt Month there was an Engagement in the Bay of Cagliari, between Captain Gwynn, Commander of His Britannick Majeſty's Ship the Ambuſcade, and the Captain of a French Privateer, called the Invincible; and that after firing at each other for above an Hour, the Privateer, who loſt about 50 Men, ſtruck. There were only three Men killed on board the Ambuſcade; and on the 13th ſhe arrived with her Prize at Cagliari.

Madrid, July 18. The Prince of Morocco has raiſed the Siege of Ceuta, and is gone back to Tetuan.

Dantzick, July 27. The Pruſſian Army under the Command of Marſhal Lehwald, is come to encamp near Konigsberg, from whence the Marſhal has detached General Canitz with 6000 Men towards Fiſchauſen, a Situation equally convenient, either for ſuccouring Pillau, or oppoſing the Deſcent of the Ruſſians.

Berlin, Auguſt 2. According to Letters from Pruſſia of the 28th of July, the Ruſſians are come no farther ſince the taking of Memel. Marſhal Apraxin, though he has approached the Frontiers of the Kingdom, does not ſeem the leaſt inclined to give Battle. The Garriſon of Memel is ſtill retained by the Ruſſians in ſpite of the Capitulation.

Dreſden, Auguſt 1. Marſhal Keith having called in the ſeveral Detachments from his Army, has quitted his Camp of Linai, and advanced towards Auſſig and Peterſwalda, where he is poſted in ſuch a Manner, as effectually to cover the Frontiers of Saxony on that Side.

Auſtrian Camp at Zittau, July 27. We are preparing to march forward, and if the Enemy will not hazard a Battle, in all Probability our firſt Operations will be to endeavour to ſhut them out of Sileſia, where they have not even Troops enough to guard their fortified Towns. That fine Province is already open as far as Breſlau, and we are taking proper Meaſures for getting Subſiſtence from thence for our Army. The Enemy's Army continually decreaſes, inſomuch that out of 140,000 Men, that they had at their Entrance into Bohemia, there is not above half left.

Vienna, July 27. The Proteſtants of Hungary and Tranſylvania have now again ſignalized their Zeal for our auguſt Sovereign, in offering to raiſe a Body of 24,000 Men for her Service.

It is ſaid that the Court of Munich, beſides its ordinary Contingent, has engaged to cauſe a Body of 4000 Men to enter into French Pay, in order to be employed in Bohemia or elſewhere for the Service of the Empreſs-Queen.

From the French Camp at Hamelen, July 31. The King judging it proper to unite the Army upon the Main to that upon the Lower Rhine, has given the Command of it to Marſhal Richlieu, as being the ſenior Officer to Marſhal d'Etrees, who quits the Service. Marſhal d'Etrees retires in the Middle of a Campaign which has hitherto proved a glorious one. Weſtphalia croſſed, a numerous Army kept up, without any Complaint, in a Country very ill provided for ſubſiſting a Body of 40,000 Men; the Hanoverians forced to abandon their advantageous Poſt at Bielefeld; Embden taken without the Loſs of a Man; the Country of Heſſe brought under Subjection, and the Electorate of Hanover over-run, are the Fruits of the wiſe Conduct of Marſhal d'Etrees, in leſs than two Months. After the Battle he viſited the wounded Officers and Soldiers, who told him, that it would have been better to have loſt the Battle than have loſt him. In ſhort, Marſhal d'Etrees quits the Army loaded with Honour, and regretted by all that were under his Command.

Nurembourg, Auguſt 1. The Army of the Empire, which continues encamped between Furth and Farrenbach, under the Command of the Prince of Saxe-Hilbourghauſen, has juſt been conſiderably reinforced by the Arrival of the Troops from the Contingents of Mentz, Triers, and Manheim. A Column of the Troops of the Circle of Swabia has likewiſe joined this Army, and the reſt of the Troops of that Circle are every Minute expected, as well as a Body of French Troops, which are already in the Territory of Hokenlohe.

Paris, Auguſt 5. One Ricard, a Soldier in the French Guards, and an Accomplice with Damiens, is condemned to be broke upon the Wheel. This Monſter of Iniquity would have taken away the Lives of ſome innocent People, whom he falſly accuſed of offering him 300 Louis d'Ors to aſſaſſinate the King; but upon further Enquiry it appeared that his only Aim was to prolong his own Life.

His Majeſty having learned that a Number of his Proteſtant Subjects have, within theſe three Years paſt, ſold their Effects, and have retired out of the Kingdom; and that many others are daily doing the ſame, he has publiſhed an Edict, enregiſtered by the Parliament, forbidding all Perſons profeſſing the Reformed Religion to alienate or transfer any of their Effects or Eſtates for three Years to come, on Pain of the Forfeiture and Confiſcation of ſuch Eſtate and Effects. And that whether ſuch Effects are ſold for Money, given in Payment, or by way of Gratuity, or on any other Conſideration, the Deeds transferring ſuch Eſtates and Effects, are hereby declared void, and of no Effect.

Amſterdam, Aug. 6. If Credit is to be given to ſome private Letters from Lubeck, the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia have agreed upon a Suſpenſion of Arms for a Month, and in Conſequence thereof the Ruſſian Fleet, which has been ſome Time in the Road of Dantzick, has received Orders to return to Cronſtadt, and to be there occaſionally diſarmed.

Dreſden, Aug. 2. It is confidently aſſerted here, that the Court of Sweden has given the King of Pruſſia the moſt earneſt Aſſurances, that the Troops which may be ſent from that Kingdom into Pomerania, are not intended to act in any Degree offenſively againſt his Majeſty; but that, on the contrary, the Invaſion of the Ruſſians, and their formidable Fleet on the Baltick, rendered it abſolutely neceſſary that the Swediſh Poſſeſſions on the German Continent ſhould be, in ſome Degree, prepared for an Event which the Turbulence of the Times makes but too probable.

Paris, Aug. 6. On the Receipt of the News of a new Engliſh Squadron appearing off Toulon, a great Council was held at Court, and a Courier diſpatched to Madrid the next Morning. In the mean time we learn, that a Matter of momentous Concern is at preſent on the Tapis between this Court and that of Spain. Some will have it, that the whole Syſtem of Spaniſh Politicks is inverted, and that a new and extraordinary Colliſion is likely to be the Effect of the cloſe Connection between France and Vienna. There are others, however, who as warmly aſſert, the Period is at hand for ſtriking an effectual Blow to that Sovereignty over the Seas, ſo long uſurped by the Engliſh.

Hague, Aug. 2. We learn from Hamburgh, that the Merchants and Traders of that Place are under no leſs Uneaſineſs than thoſe at Amſterdam, neither of them having received any Letters from Peterſburgh for ſix Poſts; the Reaſon of which they cannot aſſign.

Paris, Aug. 10. Orders are given for ſeveral Men of War to cruize on the Coaſt of Flanders, and Normandy, to prevent the Deſigns of the Engliſh, who, according to all Accounts here, were preparing for a grand Expedition by Sea and Land.

L O N D O N, Auguſt 6.

Extract of a letter from on board his majeſty's ſhip Experiment, off Malaga, June 27.

" My dear friend, from a perfect aſſurance it will afford you no ſmall ſatisfaction to hear that I have eſcaped unhurt from, I believe, the hotteſt engagement that has happened in the Streights during this war, cannot let ſlip this opportunity (by a Spaniſh ſhip) of acquainting you, that about noon on Sunday the 19th inſt. off Alicant, in our way to Leghorn, we fell in with a French ſhip, into which, after very little ceremony, we fired our broadſide; upon which ſhe ran directly on board us, and lay alongſide us ſo cloſe for an hour and half, that ſhe could not run her guns out; nor were we, on our parts, much better off, for we could only bring three of our guns to bear; however, we made ſhift to ply them ſo cloſely, that, after diſcharging 40 nine-pounders, and as many double-headed ſhot, ſome of which went through her, and a general volley of all the muſquets we had on board, they quitted their quarters, and were for running down below; upon which we immediately boarded them, armed with ten-feet pikes, piſtols and pole-axes, and before they would quit the deck killed between 80 and 90 of them outright, and wounded 150 more.

" She had been thirteen days from Marſeilles, mounted 22 guns, 30 muſquetoons, 250 ſtands of ſmall-arms,

and

and 400 men, two of whom were marines; however, we have taken her, and as we are bound to Gibraltar, have put the men ashore at Alicant.

"We mount 24 guns, and our complement of men when we engaged 433 men, 200 marines, out of whom we have lost our serjeant and four private men killed, and eight wounded; and three sailors killed, and seven wounded."

We are credibly informed, that in the general action which lately happened between the Duke of Cumberland and the French, the latter were upwards of 90000 strong, and his Royal Highness scarce half that number.

It is said that in the late engagement the Hanoverians fought till their tongues hung out of their mouths through thirst; and all accounts agree that the loss on our side is inconsiderable, compared with that of the French.

August 13. We learn from Constantinople, that his Sublime Highness has thought fit to depose the Kapudan Bashaw, or Lord High Admiral, and has appointed the Bashaw of Romelia his Successor. It appears that the French Faction is declining at the Porte; and some People say, that the Grand Vizir has made some Overtures to a certain Minister, in the Nature of Preliminaries for a general Peace. The Turks are by no Means pleased with the Alliance between the three great Powers of Europe; as to the Views of which they had very early Intelligence.

The French continue to push their Conquests on the Side of Hanover, of which City and Dutchy the Duke de Randan is declared Governor-General, and the Marshal Duke de Richlieu has declared his Intention of taking up his Winter Quarters at Zell; but the Hospital is fixed, and the Magazines are to be erected in the Town of Hamelen, under the Cannon of which they have encamped 16,000 Men.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland continues retiring, and takes all possible Care of his Troops, so that except the Country which he has abandoned, the French have not gained the smallest Advantage since the Action of the 26th. The Army of Observation has been lately joined by the Prussian Garrison from Minden; and it is expected that a farther Reinforcement of 25000 Men, of the best Troops in the Prussian Service, will be sent to the Assistance of his Royal Highness.

Marshal Keith being in Possession of the strong Camp at Pirna, and having effectually secured all the Passages into Saxony, the King is more at Liberty to act as he pleases. It is said that his Majesty has issued an Order, that none of his Officers shall presume to write Letters of News, till his Pleasure be further known; from which it is conjectured that he has some great Design in Agitation. The Austrians, by their Bombardment, reduced most of the Churches and publick Edifices, and at least 700 private Houses, in the Town of Zittau, to Ashes; so that their being Masters of that Place, was in Effect only taking Possession of Ruins.

Thursday both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, and were by Sir Robert Henley, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, further prorogued till the 22d of September next.

The Fir Ship lately launched at Chatham, is ordered to be prepared as a Fire-ship, and to proceed with Admiral Hawke; and the other launched at Woolwich, is rigging with the utmost Expedition.

The Mermaid, Hanny, from London, for Jamaica, was taken in her Passage by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 200 l. which Privateer was afterwards taken by the Dunkirk Man of War, with several Ransomers on board.

His Royal Highness's Army increases so fast, that it is expected, that in a very short Time it will consist of 60,000 Men. The French Deserters say, that their's is 120,000 strong, and that they lost 7,000 Men in the late Action. The loss of the Army of Observation is computed to be about 1500 killed. The Troops of this last Army are in the greatest Spirits, and wish that the French would come to a general Action.

French Deserters come in daily in great Bodies to the allied Army, where each of them receives a Crown and a Pass, and most of them go to enlist with the Kings of Prussia or Denmark.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, August 5.

'The Desertion among the French Troops in the Empire is so great, that no less than 180 Deserters have passed thro' this Place lately in a Week's Time, some of whom enter into the Swedish Service. Several Letters received here from Embden, say, that 5 English Men of War had appeared off that Place, and demanded that it should be delivered up to them in 24 Hours; the same Letters add, that the French Garrison there was very weak.'

It is said the India Company have received some very agreeable News from abroad.

They are very busy at Woolwich in preparing Bombs and other Instruments of War; and a new Draught is talked to be made out of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Aug. 16. It is certain that the first Division of a Body of 40,330 French passed the Rhine the 26th of last Month, and that the other Divisions of that Army were to follow as fast as possible. This Body is in full March for Saxony, under the Command of the Prince de Soubize, who has already taken Leave of the King, and it is to be joined by 8000 Bavarians, now in the Pay of France.

The Preparations for the intended Expedition are continued with all possible Diligence; but it having been insinuated abroad, that this Expedition is designed against Ostend and Nieuport, it has been thought proper to declare, that no Hostilities whatever is intended against the Austrian Netherlands, but that the whole is to be directed against our declared Enemies the French.

From a Belfast Paper of the Sixth of September, brought by Captain Rees who touched there from Liverpool, we have the following Articles.

Madrid, August 8. The council of war having reported their opinion, that the Duc de Penthievre prize, had been taken off the Corunna, in violation of the Spanish territory, his catholick majesty has been pleased to order the said prize to be delivered up to the French consul at Cadiz, and the privateer not suffered to depart, till the parties are heard with regard to the damages which may have been occasioned by the detention.

From the head-quarters of the Austrian army at Klien-Schonau, in Lusatia, August 1. The Prussian army having been reinforced near Bautzen, is again in motion; last night the king marched with a corps which is reckoned to be from 20 to 25000 strong, and advanced as far as Weissenberg without baggage; the rest of the army remained near Bautzen.

These movements have occasioned a change in the position of part of our detachments of light troops. General Beck has removed to Schops, lieutenant general Morotz is posted between that place and Gorlitz; and lieutenant general Haddick still occupies the post of Postewitz, that he may observe and molest the enemy. Since they have divided their forces, our army waits to see what their ulterior operations may be, that we may take measures in consequence.

Toulon, July 28. M. de la Clue having recruited his provisions, and being now victualled for four months, it is expected his squadron will soon put to sea. We have already 5714 quintals of biscuit ready baked, notwithstanding which, great quantities are continually making, from whence it is inferred that some project is upon the carpet.

Paris, August 12. His majesty has declared, that the archbishop of Besancon has obtained the nomination of the chevalier de St. George for the first promotion of cardinals that is made in favour of those recommended by crowned heads.

Hague, August 12. The States of Groninguen are assembled extraordinarily upon the arresting the Dutch effects in East-Friesland, by Order of the Empress queen.

LONDON.

August 23. A Captain of a man of war is gone express to Sir Edward Hawke at Spithead, upon some matters of great importance.

We hear that Hans Stanly, Esq; is appointed a lord of the admiralty, in the room of admiral West.

The Hibernia privateer of London has taken a St. Domingo ship, and carried her into Lisbon, where her cargo is sold for 4000 moidores.

The Prince of Bevern privateer, of 10 carriage and 12 Swivel guns, captain Bexley, has taken a Danish ship loaded with fish for France; also two Swedes, one loaded with timber, iron, tar, &c. bound to Bourdeaux; the other was from Bourdeaux bound to Dunkirk, and has 155 hogsheads of Sugar, 50 bags of cotton, some indigo, &c. These vessels are brought into Dover. The same privateer, in her cruize, has drove three French privateers ashore on the coast of France.

It is said that the Empress of Russia, when the last express came from Petersburgh, lay at the point of death.

The government has contracted for 1500 ton of shipping more.

'Tis said a treaty is actually agreed on between England and Spain, of great importance to both nations.

The halt of the Russian troops occasions great speculation; and 'tis thought there is something of importance on the tapis.

The last advices from Bengal import, that General Clive was at the head of 20,000 men, and in all respects able to make head against any power that should attempt to disturb the English settlements.

Letters by yesterday's Groyne mail mention the Antigallican's prize being given up to the French.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, August 22.

"The admirals Hawke, Knowles, and Broderick, with 24 sail of men of war and frigates, remain at Spithead, waiting the arrival of the transports.

"The Navy Comptroller is here, to contract for more transports. Two hundred light-horse and three hundred artillery-horses will be embarked on the expedition: and it is said a prodigious number of fascines are prepared."

August 25. Yesterday there was a great council at the Cockpit, on which the right hon. the lord-mayor attended, in order to settle the prices of corn and bread, and to regulate the bakers in these cities.

According to some late accounts from Dresden, his Prussian majesty is not like to quit Bohemia so soon as was imagined, and it was expected that a new manifesto would speedily appear, which, by setting the designs of certain courts in their true light, supported by incontestible evidence, may open the eyes of the Germanic body, and prevent the states of the Empire from being reduced to such a dependancy as will differ only in name from absolute, or rather abject slavery.

Yesterday came advice that the Merlin sloop of war, lately taken by the French, is retaken by the Rochester and Chichester men of war, and brought into Plymouth. She was bound from Brest to Louisbourg with some dispatches.

The same men of war have also taken and brought into the same port, the Penelope, bound from Rochelle to Canada.

There are letters from Leghorn which mention, that admiral Osborne, who arrived there with seven men of war on the 17th ult. was fitting out for sea with all expedition, having received advice, that five French men of war were preparing to sail from Malta for Toulon, whom he expected to meet with in their passage; after which he was to go for Malta, to demand satisfaction of the Maltese, for their injurious behaviour to the captains of several of our privateers, particularly to the brave captain Fortunatus Wright.

The Betsy and Peggy, Brison, from Sligo, for Liverpool and Philadelphia, is lost going into Liverpool.

The artless, but moving, report made to the Saxon ministers by the magistrates of Zittau, of the damage their town sustained from the cruel methods employed by the Austrians to make themselves masters of it, hath made a deep impression at Dresden. It was in the following words.

"The cannonading began on the 23d of June, at eleven in the morning, and lasted till five in the evening. In this time 4000 balls were fired. The buildings laid in ashes are 547 houses, including 104 brewhouses; all the steeples, except that of Bautzen; the two cathedrals of St. John and St. James; the orphan-house; eight parsonage houses, and eight schools; the town-house, with every thing contained in it; the publick weigh-house; the prison; the archives, with all the other documents of the town-council; the plate, and other things of value, presented to the town, from time to time, by emperors, kings, princes, and noblemen.

"There are left standing only 138 houses, with the council library, the cloister church, the Bohemian church, and the salt-work. Ninety persons have been dug out of the ruins. Dr. Stroumelius's widow, with her whole family, consisting of 14 persons, and 56 others, were found dead in their houses, and 40 are still missing."

A number of officers are coming over from Ireland to recruit for the regiments on that establishment, to fill up the vacancies in the several regiments by draughts for America, &c.

It is said that three regiments will soon be raised upon the Irish establishment, as also seven additional companies of marines.

Aug. 27. Yesterday there was a great Council at the Cockpit, at which all the ministers of state in town were present, and they sat till after four a clock on affairs of great importance.

The true patriots in Holland have endeavoured to make use of a late incident to open the eyes of their governors, and to convince them, that submission and Complaisance can only serve to hasten that destruction which they are practised to retard; and that the sole method of preserving their independency, is to take a share in the publick concerns of Europe, which, however confused they may appear, cannot be in a more dangerous situation than in 1672, when the Republic was saved by constancy, and not by Complaisance.

His Majesty's ship Leostoff has taken and sent into Plymouth the Eagle, a French privateer, of 16 carriage guns, and 150 men, belonging to Brest. This was her second cruize; in her first she took ten prizes, but had had no success in this.

The Shoreham and Rye men of war are arrived in the Downs, with the Jamaica fleet under their convoy, 34 of which are in the Downs, and 18 are arrived at Bristol: There are several more, but had not come to an anchor when the Post came away. They left Jamaica the first of July. The fleet consisted of 104 ships for the several ports of Great-Britain, viz. 45 for London, 59 for Bristol, Liverpool, &c. not one of which has been taken.

Extract of a letter from the camp at the Isle of Wight, dated the 25th Instant.

"Every thing, with regard to the expedition, is just as much an impenetrable secret here, as with you at the metropolis. Various are the conjectures, but it is asserted, that even the commanding officer is not acquainted with its destination. We have had a tedious waiting for the transports, occasioned by contrary winds; which proves the more disagreeable, not only as the season advances apace, but as the late change of weather (which you may imagine) makes encampments very comfortless habitations."

We hear that upwards of 1000 seamen have been impressed from the West-India fleet, without being suffered to set their feet on shore.

It is said some capital ships will sail immediately for the Baltick.

We are assured that an augmentation to the several regiments of foot will shortly take place.

It is confidently reported that the richest prince in Christendom, has presented the king of Prussia with a million of money, in order to enable him to carry on his schemes with more facility and success. And that his application of part of this sum to a northern power, will soon produce a truce, if not a strict alliance between them.

August 30. The Fame privateer of Guernsey has retaken the Experiment, from Maryland, for London; but not brought her in.

The Fame has also taken, in company with the Liverpool privateer, three ships, bound from Bourdeaux to Martinico and St. Domingo.

The Lancaster and Chichester men of war, just come into port, are ordered to join the fleet going upon the intended expedition.

An order is gone to Plymouth for the several ships there fit to put to sea, to be in readiness to join the above fleet upon signal, when it shall appear off that port.

It was strongly reported yesterday, that a ship was arrived at Leith from Bremen, which gave an account that the king of Prussia had obtained a victory over the Austrians: and that another ship was arrived at Hull from Stade, with the same news. But we must wait the arrival of the mails, to know whether there is any foundation for these reports. There are three due from Holland, and as many from Flanders.

The ship brought into Kingroad by the Dreadnought privateer is the Marquis de Conflans, from St. Domingo for Rochelle, of 300 tons, 12 guns, and 30 men, loaded with about 160 hogsheads of fine, and 160 of brown sugar, about 170 hogsheads of coffee, 12 casks of indigo, and a small quantity of tortoiseshell.

By private accounts from Brest and St. Malo, we find they were apprehensive, that the embarkation making in England is designed against them, and therefore they have taken up the pavement in those two towns, for fear of a bombardment. As to Brest in particular, they had there, about three weeks ago, eleven ships of the line, most of which were compleatly equipped, and the rest might be so in a few days. They have likewise a good number of frigates in that harbour, besides three capital ships on the stocks, viz. one of 116 guns, and two of 84, which will be finished this autumn. It is reckoned they have about 15000 artificers at work in the yards and docks, many of whom are fellows guilty of theft whom they chuse to employ thus for the public service, rather than hang them.

BOSTON, October 17.

Admiral Holbourn, notwithstanding the Inferiority of his Fleet to that of the French, hath constantly kept the Sea, and preserved the Command of it to this Country; hath effectually covered the Colonies, and protected their Trade. And ever since he hath been reinforced with four Ships from England, has been lying off Louisbourg Harbour; by which Means the French Fleet hath neither been able to act against us here, nor dared to return to Europe. This being the Season in which the French must be thinking of getting away from Louisbourg home, the Admiral still kept the Sea; and had the French attempted to come out, would have given his Country a good Account of them. But it hath pleased Heaven to dispose otherwise; for, on Saturday Evening, the 24th of September, our Fleet then lying about ten Leagues South of Louisbourg Harbour, a very violent Gale came up at East, and so to S.E. and blew a Hurricane; the whole Fleet was reduced to the utmost Distress: The Newark and Windsor were obliged to throw several of their upper Deck Guns overboard; the Orford's Tiller broke short off; the Captain lay Water-logg'd several Minutes, in most imminent Danger, having nine Feet Water in her Hold. The Grafton, Devonshire, Nassau, Prince Frederick, Sunderland, and Nottingham, being close in upon the Rocks, and amongst the Breakers, dropp'd their Anchors: The Tilbury foundered, without Hopes of one Person being saved. In this last Extream the whole Fleet must in a few Minutes have been lost, and every Soul perished; but it pleased God, the Wind about Noon of the 25th, came to the Westward of South, by which our Ships got off the Shore, and bore away. This Scene of Distress was so near the Island, that the French could not be ignorant of it: In that therefore, they suffered our disabled Fleet to come off unmolested, when they might certainly have taken all, or most

Just published, and to be sold at the *New-Printing-Office*, POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1758.

most of them, we hope they must have suffered also. The Admiral persevering in his Intention to the Defence of this Country, hath collected Part of his distressed Fleet at Halifax, disposing of the rest under the Command of Rear Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, where they can best be refitted; having in the mean while sent the Kennington and two Sloops, to look after the State of the Enemy.

And on the 4th Instant, the following Ships arrived at Halifax, viz. The Newark, Admiral Holbourn, well; Somerset, well; Terrible, well; Northumberland, well; Kingston, well; Orford, well; Centurion, lost her Masts; Nottingham, lost her Mizen-mast.---The following Ships are gone home, viz. Windsor, Admiral Hardy, well; the three following dismasted, viz. Invincible, Captain, and Sunderland.---The two following are gone to Newfoundland, viz. Nassau, and Grafton, both of which lost their Masts.---The Nightingale lost her Mizen and Maintopmasts. The three following escaped pretty well, viz. the Bedford, Defiance, and Lightning Fireship; but the Tilbury of 60 Guns, and 450 Men, Capt. Barnsley, and Ferrit Sloop, were entirely lost, and all the Men perished.

On board the Tilbury was Captain Croxton, and Lieutenant Dugdale, with 50 Grenadiers of Warburton's Regiment.

Our Province Snow of War, Prince of Wales, Capt. Dowse, was in the same Storm, but suffered no great Damage. He came into Halifax after it was over, but soon sail'd again on a Cruize.

NEW-YORK, *October* 24.

Thursday Afternoon Lord LOUDOUN embarked for Albany.

Extract of a Letter from Col. Thomas Ellison, of the Ulster County Regiment, to Major Colden, of the aforesaid Regiment, now in New-York; dated New-Windsor, (just above the Highlands) October 22, at Night.

"---This Moment Andrew Walker arrived here, and avers, that Lieut. Grahames sent him down to acquaint me of a Murder committed early this Morning, at the House of Daniel Letts, near William Dacker's, on the Road from Showangounck to the Van Curers, distant from hence about 18 Miles. It was as follows; About Sun-rise Daniel Letts went out of his House to make Water, when he was shot down by a Party of Indians, who immediately endeavoured to rush into the House, but Letts's three Sons who were in it, hearing the Guns go off, and seeing their Father fall, shut the Door: The Indians upon this strove with their Tomahawks to break it open; but the young Men had made it too secure with Planks they had torn up from the Floor; and the Indians finding their Endeavours to force the Door were in vain, called to the young Fellows in English, to come out and fight like Men, and not stay in the House to be murdered; when they answered they were determined to fight as such, as long as they were alive: This Dispute lasted an Hour and a Half, when the Enemy being beat off, set Fire to the Barn, and soon after to the Corn-Crib, which was adjoining the Dwellings; in Hopes, no Doubt, thereby to set the House in a Blaze; but the three brave young Letts, who were defending themselves in the Loft, kept so constant a Fire on the Indians, as obliged them to retreat. At this very Instant of Time, Lieut Grahames came to the House, but the Indians were not to be seen; and a Pursuit, under Mr. Smedes, was directly dispatched, who, it is hoped, will overtake them. The three Letts declare, they counted Ten Indians between the House and Barn, and are positive they killed, or mortaly wounded, one of them, by the Signs on the Ground, and Draughts thro' the Briars. One of the young Men was wounded in his Wrist, where the Ball lodged; and another was graz'd on the shoulder: The old Man was scalped.----There were in the House the three young Men, Eight Women, and a Number of Children, who were saved."

The Gunner of the Privateer Brig Mary, John Pell, late Commander, of this Port, who was taken by a French Frigate, in the Month of December last, is come Passenger in the General-Wall Packet, and acquaints us, That the People on board the Frigate informed him, that some Time before they took Captain Pell, they sunk two Privateers, a Sloop and a Brig, to the Eastward of Bermuda. [*We imagine the Sloop must have been the Hardy, Captain Grantham, of this Place; and the Brig, the Denny, Captain Steel, of Philadelphia.*]

In the Packet came Passenger also, a Seaman, named Edward Mariner, who was taken at Oswego: He, in Company with Mr. John Walters, of this Place, Robert Eastburn and Son, of Philadelphia; Captain Rusco, Lieutenants Bickers, and Prince, with Ensign Ogden, of the New-Jersey Provincial Forces, and about 299 more, sailed from Quebeck, the 18th of July last, in a Cartel, and arrived at Plymouth in 28 Days after: He informs us, that when he left Canada, there were only 8 Regiments of Regulars in that Province, and not one Ship of War in the Harbour of Quebeck; but in going domn the River of St. Lawrence, they met about 20 Sail of Transports, under Convoy of 2 Men of War, and a Frigate, going up, from Old France; that the brave Colonel Peter Schuyler was in good Health, and the great Support of many English Prisoners, without whose Assistance, several of them would have been reduced to the greatest Extremities. Captain Farmer, Son of Mr. Jasper Farmer, of this City, Merchant, was likewise well at Quebeck, when our Informant came away, with several others, whose Names he could not recollect; and as Provisions were very scarce when he left that, it was said the Remainder of the Prisoners were to be sent to Old France in the Fall.

By a Letter from Ulster County, dated the 16th Instant, we learn, that the Wednesday before, an Indian came to the farthermost House from Rochester, and seized a young Woman that was washing at the Door, but she immediately screamed out, when another Woman came to her Assistance, rescued her, beat off the Indian, and shut the Door; when several other Indians came up, fired into the House, and killed two Women, but they were repulsed by two Men who fired out on them, and, as they imagined, killed one, several Parcels of Blood being seen on the Ground after they retreated.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

On Friday last his Honour the GOVERNOR set out for New-Castle, to meet the ASSEMBLY of the Three Lower Counties there.

The Brig Friendship, Captain Rees, in a short Passage from Liverpool, coming up the Bay, ran ashore on the Cross Ledge. Great Part of her Cargoe is damaged, but it is hoped the Vessel will be saved. By him there is Advice, that the Captains Arthur and Robinson were to sail soon from Liverpool for this Place. He sailed the First of September.

The Captains Bolitho, Robinson and Maxwell, from London for this Port, were in the Downs the 26th of August.

Captain Anderson, in a Schooner for Antigua, from this Place, is lost on Anegada Reef, near Tortola.

The Captains Callender and Pearman are arrived at St. Christophers from this Harbour.

We have Advice from Paxton, in Lancaster County, that on the 17th Instant, as four of the Inhabitants, near Hunter's Fort, were pulling their Indian Corn, they were fired on by a Party of Indians, when two of them (Alexander Watt, and John M'Kennet) were killed and scalped, and their Heads cut off; the other two escaped: That Captain Work, of the Augusta Regiment, coming down with some Men from Halifax Fort, met the Savages on Peters's Mountain (their Number about twenty) when they fired upon him, at about forty Yards Distance; upon which his Party returned the Fire, and put the Enemy to Flight, leaving behind them five Horses, with what Plunder they had got: And that one of the Indians was supposed to be wounded, by the Blood that was seen in their Tracks, none of Captain Work's Men receiving any Hurt.

Price Current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.

Flour 12s. Wheat 3s. 6d. Indian Corn 1s. 9d. Ship Bread 17s. Middling Ditto 24s. Beef 40s. to 50s. Pork 60s. to 67s. 6d. Pipe Staves 7l. Barrel Ditto 67s. 6d. Hogshead Ditto 5l. 5s. Madeira Wine 40l. West-India Rum 2s. 11d. New-England Ditto 2s. 7d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 7d. Muscovado Sugar 40s. to 55s. Melasses 2s. 6d. Salt 3s. to 3s. 8d. Tobacco 12s. to 25s. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 1s. Powder 10l. 10s. Hemp 5d. Halfpenny. Bohea Tea 7s. Pitch 15s. Tar 10s. Turpentine 15s. Flaxseed 4s. 3d.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Salisbury, Benjamin Hinde, from Salem.
Sloop Intent, Stephen Harland, from North-Carolina.
Sloop Providence, Samuel Conyers, from New-Providence.
Sloop Indian Queen, Ricloff Albertson, from New-York.
Ship Happy-Return, A. Stewart, from Londonderry.
Schooner Two Friends, Samuel Vinnard, from Piscataway.
Schooner Leopard, Thomas Church, from Boston.
Schooner Nancy, Aaron Newhale, from Ditto.
Schooner Fair Lady, William Morton, from Boston.
Schooner Success, Lawrence Brice, from New-Providence.
Schooner Recovery, John Howell, from Ditto.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Jamaica Packet, Joseph Arthur, for Jamaica.
Brig Otter, George Rankin, for Ditto.
Brig Prince of Wales, J. Edward Hamilton, for Antigua.
Ship King-of-Prussia, James Mitchell, for Londonderry.
Ship William-and-George, Robert M'Counant, for Belfast.
Snow John-and-Richard, Charles Jenkins, for Barbados.
Sloop Free-Mason, Enoch Hobart, for Jamaica.
Sloop Salisbury, Benjamin Hinde, for Salem.
Sloop Harlequin, Alexander Magee, for Cape-Fear.

CLEARED.

Snow Lydia, Charles M'Kinzie, to Antigua.
Sloop Two-Brothers, William Ashburner, to Ditto.
Ship Beulah, James Gibbons to Ditto.
Ship Philadelphia, Charles Stewart, to Liverpool.
Ship Dursley-Galley, Magnus Watson, to Jamaica.
Brig Salley, Joseph Brown, to Ditto.
Brig Hannah, Nathaniel Donnell, to Ditto.
Brig Otter, George Rankin, to Ditto.
Brig Jamaica Packet, James Reed, to Ditto.
Brig Polly, Samuel House, to Ditto.
Brig Concord, George Carr, to Ditto.
Snow Dunbar, Samuel Montgomery, to Ditto.
Snow Boyd, Daniel Henderson, to Ditto.
Sloop Mary, John Welsh, to Ditto.
Sloop Nancy, Matthew Jackson, to Ditto.
Sloop Tryall Stephen Chase, to Bay-of-Fundy.
Sloop Delight, William Peaks, to Boston.
Sloop Martha-and-Miriam, John Waide, to New-York.
Sloop Rainbow, Barzilla Folger, to Nantucket.
Sloop Unity, Tristrum Coffin to Ditto.
Schooner Blakeney, Thomas Martin, to Halifax.

Just published, and to be sold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-street (Price One Shilling and Threepence)

MINUTES of CONFERENCES, held with the *INDIANS* at *Easton*, in the Months of *July* and *August*, 1757.

PROPOSALS for printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The way to HEALTH, LONG LIFE AND HAPPINESS:

Or, a Discourse on TEMPERANCE, and the particular Nature of all Things requisite for the *Life* of MAN; as, all Sorts of *Meats*, *Drinks*, *Air*, *Exercise*, &c. with special Directions how to use each of them to the best Advantage of the *Body* and *Mind*.

Shewing from the true ground of Nature, whence most Diseases proceed, and how to prevent them.

To which is added,

A Treatise of most Sorts of HERBS, with several other remarkable and most useful *Observations*, very necessary for *all* FAMILIES.

The whole Treatise displaying the most hidden Secrets of *Philosophy*, and made easy and familiar to the meanest Capacities, by various Examples and Demonstrances.

Communicated to the World for a *general Good*, by *THOMAS TRYON*, Student in PHYSICK.

CONDITIONS,

I. That this Work, (which contains upwards of *Five-hundred* Pages,) shall be committed to the Press as soon as a sufficient Number are subscribed for, to defray the Expence of printing.

II. That it shall be printed in a neat *Octavo*, on a good Letter and Paper, and be deliver'd to the Subscribers with all convenient speed, neatly done up in *blue Paper*, and *cut*.

III. That the Price to Subscribers shall be 7/6. one Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the other Half at the the Delivery of the Books: Those who subscribe for six Books, shall have a seventh *gratis*.

As the Publication of this excelent Treatise will depend entirely on the Number of Subscribers, it is hoped that those who incline to encourage such a useful Undertaking, will be speedy in sending in their Names, as no more will be printed than what may be subscribed for.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by *D. HALL*, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, and by *W. DUNLAP*, at the POST OFFICE, *Philadelphia*.

☞ Very good Shop-paper sold at the POST-OFFICE, where may be had ready Money for clean Linen Rags.

New Jersey, Gloucester County, October 10, 1757.

TAKEN up, and committed to the common Goal of said County, on Suspicion of being Runaway Servants, the following Persons, viz. Thomas Headen, a short thick Fellow, of a swarthy Complexion, much pitted with the Small-pox, was born in England, and very poorly cloathed. Also Mary Headen, who passes for his Wife; she is a young Woman, of a fair Complexion, and wears a bluish flower'd Silk Gown. It is supposed they have come from some Part of Maryland, and that they have changed their Names. They say they landed at Annapolis, and came in with one Captain Cole. They have with them sundry Things, supposed to be stolen. Any Person that claims Property in them, is desired to come and take them away in one Month from the Date hereof.

¶ ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, Sheriff. ¶

Philadelphia, October 21, 1757.

TO be sold, by way of publick Vendue, on Thursday, the first Day of December next ensuing this Date, a Lot of Ground, with a very good Dwelling-house and Stable thereon; the Buildings new, and situated on the great Road that leads to Duck-Creek Landing, and not above Half a Mile from said Landing; a very convenient Place for any Kind of publick Business. Attendance will be given on said Day by the Subscriber, at 12 a Clock, living on said Premises.

¶ WILLIAM CREIGHTON.

N. B. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may see the Premises, and know the Terms of Sale, any time before said Day, by applying to the above William Creighton.

Chester, October 24, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on the Twelfth Day of November next, about One o'Clock in the Afternoon of that Day, will be exposed to Sale by publick Vendue, on the Premises, a certain Messuage or Tenement Plantation, and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, lying contiguous together, situate in Springfield Township, in Chester County, containing in the whole 120 Acres and 22 Perches, bounded by Lands of James Crozier, Joshua Thomson, Peter Dicks, and Land late of John Davis, late the Estate of William Caldwell, deceased, seized and taken in Execution, by ⊙ JOHN FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1757.

Imported in the Carolina, Captain Duncan, and the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, and to be sold by

Richard Footman, and Company,

At their store in Water-street.

A Neat assortment of European goods, suitable for the season, which they will sell cheap for cash or short credit.

RICHARD FOOTMAN, intending for England next Month, desires all Persons indebted to him and company to make speedy payment; and those that have any demands to bring in their accounts.

Now fitting out for a Cruize against His Majesty's Enemies, and will sail in ten Days,

The BRIGANTINE
BLAKENEY,
MOSES MINSHALL,
Commander;

Mounts 16 Carriage and 28 Swivel Guns, and to carry 130 Men. All Gentlemen Sailors, and others, who are inclined to enter on board, may see the Articles at *George Hawkins*'s, in Front-street.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1757.

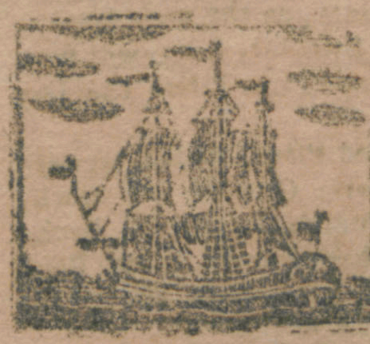
For DUBLIN,

The SHIP
WILLIAM,
WALTER RENCH
Master,

Lying at STAMPER's Wharff, And has Half of her Cargoe ready to put on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN STAMPER.

N. B. She has good Accommodations for Passengers. ¶

For ANTIGUA.



The SHIP
FRIENDSHIP,
THOMAS COCHRAN
Master;

Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to the Master, at Powell's Wharff, or to Conyngham and Nesbitt; who have for sale, on reasonable terms, Muscovado sugar by the hogshead or barrel; Indico by the dozen, or larger quantity; a few casks of cinnamon bark, and a parcel of dry hides.

For NEWRY,

The SHIP
FANNY,
ARCHIBALD GARDNER
Commander;

Has Part of her Cargoe engaged, and will be clear to sail by the 20th of November. For Freight or Passage, apply to SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or said Commander on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's Wharff.

For BELFAST,

The SHIP
KING GEORGE,
CHARLES DINGEE
Commander;

Is a Letter of Marque, and compleatly fitted, with good Accommodations for Passengers; has two Thirds of her Cargoe already engaged, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, agree with SCOTT and M'MICHAEL, or said Commander on board, at Mr. Buckridge Sims's Wharff.

N. B. Scott and M'Michael have removed their Store to the House where the late Capt. William Grant lived in Water-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets.

VERY good LAMPBLACK sold at the *New-Printing-Office*.

*** KENT COUNTY LOTTERY TICKETS sold by D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Friday, the fourth Day of November next, about three a Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Charles Jenkins, in Market street, will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, three certain Messuages or Tenements, and Lot of Ground, situated in Walnut-street, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Front, on the said Street, 94 Feet, and in Depth 220 Feet, late the Estate of Joseph and John Hitchcock, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1757.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Monday, the seventh Day of November next, on the Premises, about three a Clock in the Afternoon; will be exposed to Sale, by publick Vendue, a valuable Plantation, pleasantly situated in Lower Merion, about six Miles from Philadelphia, containing about 300 Acres, near half cleared, a good Stone House, Barn, and fine Orchard, with other considerable Improvements, late the Estate of Daniel Byles deceased, seized and taken in Execution by JAMES COULTAS, *Sheriff.*

TO be sold by publick Vendue, on the 31st Day of October instant, at the House of Jeremiah Smith, in Front-street, a certain Lot of Ground, with a Brick House thereon; the Lot containing in Breadth from East to West 22 Feet, more or less, and in Depth 60 Feet, bounded on the South by Gilbert's Alley, commonly called Elfreth's Alley, on the North by Abraham Carlisle's Ground, on the East by a Dwelling house of Thomas Maule, and on the West by Ground of John Coates, junior. The Sale to begin at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, where Attendance will be given by THOMAS PRESTON *and* SAMUEL OLDMAN. ¶

TO be sold by publick Vendue, on Monday the 31st Day of October instant, at the House of Philip Welsh, on the Plantation of William Ball on the River Delaware, a little above Kensington, a large Stock of Horses, Mares and Colts, Cows, a Bull, and young Cattle, Hogs, Shotes, and Pigs, of the large Breed, Clover and other Hay, Harrows, Ploughs, and other Utensils for Farming, a Parcel of good Meadow Pasture, and sundry other Things, too tedious to mention. The Vendue to begin precisely at Ten o' Clock in the Morning, where Attendance and six Months Credit, giving Security, will be given, by

WILLIAM BALL, Administrator.

N. B. The Plantation, and several other Lots of Land, to be lett by said William Ball.

ON the tenth Day of November, 1757, at the dwelling Plantation of Catesby Cocke, in Fairfax County, Virginia, will be sold to the highest bidder, for Bills of Exchange or current Money of Virginia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania, with one Year's Credit, without Interest, and two Years longer upon Interest, if desired, sundry valuable Tracts of Land, to the Quantity of 20,000 Acres and upwards, lying in Fairfax, and the Counties adjacent; some of these Tracts are about seven, and none above forty Miles from Navigation, several of them near Kittoctan Creek, close by the Meeting-house, and convenient to Church, Court house, and Merchant-mill, with Streams of Water running through them, fit for Mills, Meadowing, Farming, and Planting. On the said Tracts are many Tenements yielding Rents, and two fine Negroe Quarters; also the dwelling Plantation, known by the Name of Belmont, containing above 1300 Acres, upon Occoquon-bay, and Pohick creek to be sold altogether, in two Parcels, being 17 Miles below the Town of Alexandria, 12 from Dumfries, and 3 from Colchester, and in a very good Neighbourhood; the Situation is exceedingly healthy, pleasant and profitable having a large and beautiful Prospect for 30 Miles down Potowmack River; a large Dwelling-house, with great Conveniencies of Closets, deep and dry Cellars, a bricked Well, close to the House and Garden, extreme fine Water, not quite 26 Feet deep; Orchards of the choicest Fruit, large Marshes, improvable at a small Expence; great Quantities of Hay are yearly mowed; the Bay of Occoquon semicircularly borders this Land, and for a Mile affords the finest Shore imaginable for hawling a Seine, besides the usual Fishing for Pearch, Carp, Bass, &c. here is an extraordinary Fishery in the Months of January, February and March, for Shad; there having been generally sold fresh, in the Season, to the Value of Sixty Pounds, besides what have been salted up for Exportation, &c. This Article may be vastly improved, it being the only early Fishery in the Freshes of Potowmack. There are few better Places in Virginia for Hunting and Fowling. The other Part of this Land lies Half a Mile upon Pohick-Creek, 2 Miles below the Ware house, and abounds in fine Situations, with beautiful Prospects of Water and Land, with good Fishing, Hunting, and Fowling. The whole Tract abounds with fine Springs, is well wooded, and fit for a Gentleman, Merchant, or Planter; there are also four Tenements paying Rents. Any Person inclining to purchase is desired to apply to Mr. William West, in Loudon County, on the main Road to Winchester, or to Catesby Cocke, at Belmont, who will show the Premises, and treat about them at any Time before the Day of Sale.

There will also, at the same Time and Place, be sold between forty and fifty valuable Slaves, and a large Quantity of Stock, Tools, Implements of Husbandry, Houshold Furniture, Books and Pictures, with one Year's Credit, without Interest, giving Bond and Security as usual: Five per Cent. discount will be allowed for ready Pay, and the Sale continued till all is sold.

ON Monday, the 24th of this Instant October, will be opened, at the House of James Dickey, in Third street, near Market-street, an Evening School, where will be taught Writing, Arithmetick, in the most plain, practical and concise Method, vulgar and decimal; Merchants Accompts according to the true Italian Method of Dr. and Cr. by double Entry; Extraction of the Square, Cube, Biquadrat and Sursolid Roots; Algebra, &c. by A. MORTON.

N. B. Young Gentlemen inclining to improve themselves in those Branches of useful Knowledge, may agree for the Winter Season, or otherwise, at a reasonable Rate, with said Morton, at his Lodgings (Captain Brown's) in Walnut-street. †

TO be sold, by Way of publick Vendue, on the first Day of November next, a well improved Plantation, situate in the Township of Middletown, Bucks County, containing about 170 Acres of very good Land, well timbered and watered, with a good Stone House, a new Stone Kitchen, with a good Pump in it, a good Barn and Stable, and other convenient Buildings thereon, about eight or ten Acres of Orcharding, and some Meadow, late the Property of John Stackhouse, of Middletown, deceased; the Title is indisputable. The Conditions proposed are, one Third Part of the Purchase-money to be paid in one Month after the Sale, and the other two Thirds to be paid in two equal Payments, annually, without Interest, giving Security to the Executors before they have Possession, the Vendue to be held on the Premises, and to begin at One a Clock in the Afternoon, where Attendance will be given by JOHN MITCHELL, and JOHN WOOLSTON, Executors. ¶

JOHN BAYLY, Goldsmith,

IS removed from the House wherein he lived in Front-street, to the House where Mr. Charles Meredith lately lived, at the Corner of Front and Chestnut-streets, at the Sign of the Teapot, where he carries on the Business as usual. Tbc.

To be sold by publick Vendue, at Snow-Hill Town, on Thursday, the third Day of November, for Ready Money, by John Selby Executor, and Ann Buncle, Executrix of Alexander Buncle,

LAND Conveniency Cyprus Swamp, lying on Pocomock River, containing 100 Acres.

Sandown, 200 Acres, with some small Improvement, lying near Snow Hill Town.

Snow Hill Town, 35 Acres, with an old Dwelling-house, one Lot in Snow-Hill Town, No. 11, with a good Dwelling house, large Warehouse, and good Storehouse. One Lot in Ditto, No. 23, with one small Dwelling house.

Poplar Hill, and Exon, enlarged, 1075 Acres, with a good Dwelling-house, good Quarter, and good Kitchen, and other convenient Houses, with Apple and Peach Orchards, lying about a Mile from Snow Hill.

Allen's Discovery, containing 89 Acres, lying on Broad-Creek.

Water Lot, 56 Acres, in Snow-Hill Town.

Buncle's Industry, two Lots in Snow-Hill Town, with good Improvements.

Three other Lots, lying to the Eastward of Snow-Hill Town. *

Paxton, in Lancaster County, October 2, 1757.

STOLEN, on the First of this instant October, from the Subscriber, living in Paxton, a bay Horse, about 14 or 15 Hands high, branded S on the near Shoulder, a natural Pacer, with a little white on one of his hind Feet, and marked on both Sides of his Shoulders with the Fistula, has a short Tail, is a little trimmed behind the Ears for the Bridle. Whoever takes up said Horse, and secures him, so that the Owner may have him again shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, and if both Thief and Horse, Three Pounds, paid by me WILLIAM KERR. ¶

STRAYED from a Pasture in the Commons, belonging to Charles Jenkins, at the Sign of the Conestogoe Waggon, in Market street, on the 29th of September last, two Geldings; one belonging to Roger Hunt, of East-Caln, in Chester County, of a black Colour, with a small Star, well shaped, about 13 Hands high, a large switch Tail, carries himself lofty when mounted, and of good Courage, shy in putting the Bridle over his Ears, and branded on the near Side R H, but not discernable without being wet; he was bred in Uwchland, Chester County. The other belongs to William Smith, of Wright's Town, Bucks County, of a bright bay Colour, a white Face, one of his Hips considerably lower than the other, not shod, his Mane lately cut behind his Ears, but no where else. Whoever takes up the said Horses, and delivers them to the Owners aforesaid, or to Charles Jenkins, in Philadelphia, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward for each, paid by me CHARLES JENKINS. ¶

NOW at the Plantation of Christopher Hughes, in Bedminster, Bucks County, a black trotting Mare, blind of an Eye, branded HB. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, is desired to take her away.

⊕ *CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.*

New-Castle, October 5, 1757.

THIS Day was committed to the Goal of this County a Man and a Woman, on Suspicion of being Runaways. The Man seems to be about 25 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, and swarthy Complexion. He says the Woman who was committed with him is his Wife, and that they came from a Place in Maryland called Quaker Neck, about seven Miles from Newtown. They brought with them a small bay Horse, and a Man's Saddle. Any Person having Demands against them, are desired to come, in four Weeks from this Date, and pay their Fees, otherwise they will be discharged by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sub-sheriff.

N. B. There is likewise in the Goal of said County a Man, who was committed as a Vagrant, by the Name of Ellis Thomas, alias John Williams, who is thought to be the Deserter advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette last June by Captain Shippen, of the Augusta Regiment. His Officers are desired to send for him. ¶

Philadelphia, October 13, 1757.

WHEREAS Maria, the Wife of Michael Moyer, of Thornbury, Chester County, hath eloped from her said Husband, and run him considerably in Debt; these are therefore to forbid all Persons from trusting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof.

† MICHAEL MOYER.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1757.

STRAYED or stolen off the Commons of Philadelphia, on the Seventh Instant, a grey Horse, about 13 Hands and a Half high, has a long thick Mane, a switch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder with the Bottom of a Stirrup, has remarkable long Ears, a full high Neck, and is shod before. Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward; and if stolen, and the Thief secured, Three Pounds, paid by

JOSEPH KING.

RUN away from the Subscribers, living in Kent County, Maryland, the following Servants and Slave, viz. One Thomas Rogers, an English Convict, about 25 Years old, or less, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, a well-set Fellow, smooth faced, his Hair black, well featured, and as yellow as an Indian or Mulatto: Had on when he went away, an old Kersey Jacket, and an old purple Coat, and a Pair of old Leather Breeches cut without a Seam in the Inside, and both Ends of the Pocket flaps sewed to the Waistband. Also, Anne Sawyer, an Englishwoman, well-set, but of low Stature, very homely faced, of a swarthy Complexion, and with Child. Likewise a Negroe, called Tom, about twenty Years old, pretty tall, and a Scar on the right Side of his Lip; was sold by one Henry Batuer, at the Head of the Bay, about two Years ago. Their Cloathing is uncertain, and will change them, as they have Money, and a Silver Watch. The Woman stole her Indentures, and it is likely the Man has a forged Pass or Discharge, and a Bill of Sale for the Negroe. Whoever secures the said Servants, or Slave, so as the Owners may have them, shall have Two Pistoles for each of the Men, and one for the Woman, paid by JAMES BLEAKE, and ANNE MILTON. ‡

October 4 1757.

STolen, on Friday, the 30th of September last, out of the Pasture belonging to Mary Way, a grey horse about 14 or 15 Years old, and about 13 Hands high, branded, but scarcely visible, if at all, short switch Tail, good mane, hanging over to the off Side, paces a good Travel, trots and hand-gallops. Whoever secures said Horse so that the Owner may have him again, and the Thief be brought to Justice, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and for the Horse alone, Twenty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, paid by MARY WAY. ‡

STOLEN or strayed, on the 27th of June last at Night, from the Subscriber, living at the Sign of the New White Horse, in Whiteland Township, Chester County, on the Great Conestogoe Road, a bright bay Mare, two Years old past, upwards of 14 Hands high, black Mane and Tail, has a Star in her Forehead, has been lately docked, paces and trots, has neither Brand nor Ear Mark, and had a Pair of Iron Hopples on. Whoever secures said Mare, and Thief, if stolen, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Three Pounds Reward, but if the Mare only, Thirty Shillings, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN NEALLY. 10 W. ⊕

ALL Persons indebted to the Pennsylvania Land Company, of London, for Arrearages of Rent, are hereby required to discharge their respective Debts, without further Delay, to the Subscriber, authorised by the Trustees of said Company to receive the same, who will always give constant Attendance at his House, almost opposite the Ferry house, in Water-street, near Arch-street. ¶ FRANCIS RAWLE.

RUN away on the 29th of September, at Night, from David Rees, of the Township of New Britain, in Bucks County, a Servant Man, named William Offman, about 20 Years of Age, about five Feet four Inches high, of a brown Complexion, has a down Look, and black Hair: Had on when he went away, a whitish coloured Cloth Coat, with flat Metal Buttons, two brown Jackets, with the same sort of Buttons, a Pair of good Buckskin Breeches, with Brass Buttons, three good Shirts, a striped Silk Handkerchief, blue Yarn Stockings, old Shoes with Brass Buckles, three Pair of Trowsers, and a Felt Hat. It is supposed he is gone into the Jerseys, his Parents residing there. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ DAVID REES.

Lancaster, September 29, 1757.

WHEREAS a certain Archibald M'Curdy, Chapman, hath falsely obtained sundry Bonds from the Subscriber, of Ten Pounds each: These are therefore to forewarn any Person from being imposed on, by Assignments of said Bonds from said M'Curdy. ‡ GEORGE LITTLE.

RUN away on the 27th of last Month, from Matthias Kiger, of Piles-grove, in Salem County, a Dutch Servant Man, named John Boudenhaken, a short thick set Fellow, has a red Beard, and light coloured Hair, is lame of his left Leg and Ham, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, but speaks neither good English nor Dutch: Had on when he went away, a blue and black striped Jacket, old dirty Trowsers, old Shoes, a new Tow Shirt, with a Brass Jacket Button on the Collar. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant in any Goal, or delivers him to said Matthias Kiger, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ¶ MATTHIAS KIGER.

STOLEN or strayed from James M'Connell, junior, from the Plantation of John Brownlee, a black Mare, has no Brand, paces very swift, has a large Blaze in her Forehead, down to her Nose, shod before with cutting Shoes, and her Hoofs broken, has a pretty many Saddle Marks, and her Mane trimmed. Whoever secures said Mare, and Thief, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for each, paid by the Subscriber, living in Marticks Township, Lancaster County. JAMES M'CONNELL, junior. ¶

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL GLOVER deceased, are desired to pay: And those that have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be paid.

SAMUEL MIFFLIN, Administrator.

New-Castle, August 23, 1757.

NOW in the Goal of this County two Negroe Men; one calls himself Peter, and says he belongs to a certain Mr. Andrews, living in Baltimore County, about five Miles from Joppa, in Maryland; the other calls himself Tom, and says he came from on board of a Ship, and that his Master's Name is Pollien. The Owners of said Negroes are desired to come or send for them, by

⊕ *JOHN THOMPSON, Sub-sheriff.*

STRAYED or stolen from off the Commons of Philadelphia, about the 25th of September, a small dark brown Horse, about three Years old, shod before, has never been docked, branded on the near Shoulder H W, paces and trots in or out of Hand. Whoever secures the said Horse, and Thief, if stolen, shall have Three Pounds Reward, or Twenty Shillings for the Horse, and reasonable Charges, paid by ⊙ ISAAC ROBERTS.

For KILLIBEGS and SLIGOE,

The SNOW
MORNING-STAR,
MICHAEL WALSH,
Commander;
Burthen about 150 Tons, will sail with all convenient Speed.
For Freight or Passage apply to Conyngham and Nesbitt, or to the Commander on board, at Hamilton's Wharff. ¶

For LONDONDERRY directly,

The SHIP
CULLODEN,
WILLIAM HOPE
Commander;
Has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to *Conyngham* and *Nesbitt*, or said Commander.

For CHARLES-TOWN, in *South-Carolina*,

The SHIP
PEGGY,
JAMES ABERCROMBIE,
Master;
Will sail about the Middle of next Month. For Freight or Passage, agree with Messieurs *Charles* and *Alexander Stedman*, or said Commander on board, now lying at *James Payne's* Wharff.

N. B. She has extraordinary Accomodations for Passengers, is a Letter-of-Marque, and mounts twelve Guns.

TO be sold by JOHN ERNST JUNCKEN, Needle Maker, at the upper End of Second street continued, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, near Samuel Noble the Tanner, and next Door to the Sign of the New Palatinate, tinned Clasps for Tents of divers Sorts; also Hooks and Eyes, as well tinned as untinned. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of John Meredith, of Whiteland Township, Chester County, on the ninth Day of May last, a bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, and nine Years old. The Owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. JOHN MEREDITH. ⊕

Philadelphia, October 20 1757.

JUST imported in the FRIENDSHIP, Thomas Cochran Master, from Liverpool, A Quantity of good Salt, to be disposed of by Joseph Reynolds, or said Master, on board the Ship, at Powell's Wharff. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, and D. HALL, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the Market.